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The Muses' Bower.

Tired Mothers.

A little elbow leans upon your knee,
Your tired knee, that has so much to bear;
A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly
From underneath a thatch of tangled hair.
Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers, folding yours so tight;
You do not prize this blessing over much,
You are almost too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness! A year ago
I did not see it as I do to-day—
We are so dull and thankless, and too slow
To catch the sunshine till it slips away.
And now it seems surpassing strange to me,
That, while I wore the badge of motherhood,
I did not kiss more oft, and tenderly,
The little child that brought me only good.

And if, some night when you sit down to rest,
You miss the elbow from your tired knee;
This restless, curling head from off your breast
This lisping tongue that chatters constantly;
If from your own the dimple hands had slipped,
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again;
If the white feet into their grave had tripped,
I could not blame you for your heartache then!

I wonder so that mothers ever fret
At little children clinging to their gown;
Or that the footprints, when the days are wet;
Are ever black enough to make them frown.
If I could find a little muddy boot,
Or cap or jacket on my chamber floor;
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear its patter in my home once more.

I could mend a broken cart to-day,
To morrow make a kite to reach the sky—
There is no woman in God's world could say
She was more blissfully content than I.
But ah! the dainty pillow next my own
Is never rampled by a shining head;
My singing birdling from its nest has flown,
The little boy I used to kiss is dead!

American A-ris-toc-ra-cie.

American "A-ris-toc-ra-cie"
Is rather a pitiful sight to see,
As it struggles to ape the grand;
Ah! many a one, if he'd only look back
Upon old Time's well beaten track,
Would find that his ancestor carried a pack
Well filled with many a nice gimcrack,
Laces and bodkins, and various "traps,"
Penknives, suspenders, and razor straps,
Which he sold to every one, white and black,
As he traveled all over the land.

There's many a "snobby"—yes, many a one,
Too good for the breezes to blow upon,
Who rides in a coach-of-four,
Who, (if she would take the pains to see,
And examine with care the "Family-Tree,")
Would probably find that her "An ces-try"
Began with some cobbler of low degree.
Obliged to battle with poverty,
To frighten the wolves from his door.

There's many a flirt with a turned-up nose
At every poor creature that by her goes,
As if they infected the air!
Who brags and boasts of her *royal* blood,
Dating from Noah, who 'scaped the flood,
Or Adam—(in Eden first formed of mud),
Who, if the positive truth was told,
Sprang from some tallow-chandler old,
Who earned his living by "dip" and "mould,"
Through heat of summer, and winter cold,
And always dealt honest and square.

From this time forward let none of us be
So vain as to boast of our heraldry,
Or brag of our ancient "Family-Tree,"
Struggling to ape the s-a-o-b-o-c-r-a-c-y.
When all of us, as it's plain to see,
Whether of high or low degree,
Have very little to boast!
Let the cobbler apply his *awl* and *last*,
The chandler to his shop stick fast,
Banish the high-falutin' "ton,"
And each ridiculous notion shun,
(For there's naught so pitiful to see
As your "codfish A-ris-toc-ra-cie,")
And let *honesty* rule the roast.

Let the sausage-man and the baker agree
To labor together in harmony,
The lawyer and doctor strive for a fee,
The farmer his horses won't and gee,
And the tailor attend to his stitches!
And every body right friendly be—
Let every one of us, he and she,
Advance the good of society,
Drop every nonsensical vagary,
Such as parentage, blood and *pedigree*,
To the devil pitch "A-ris-toc-ra-cie,"
And don't get too big for our breeches!

The Story-Teller.

JENNIE BRIEN;

-OR,-

HOW PATRICK FOUND HIS WIFE.

"WHERE are you going?" asked every one of Pat, as he was on the eve of leaving the Green Isle.

To every one Pat answered:

"Where would I but to Ameriky, where me own cousin is a councilman," which to Pat's mind was very little less than a king.

"Besides," added Pat, "they say ye make as much the day there as ye make the year in Ballayhofay, and it's the place for young men of interprise." With which Pat would flourish his shillaleh and strut away to meet other questioners and answer them in the same way.

Soon Pat was on the ocean. Finally he landed at Castle Garden, was imprisoned, robbed, neglected, except when he was made a fool of, and ill used generally, in company with other steerage folks—until he was at last cast adrift in the great city of New York, his "chist" gone, also his purse—"one crown piece," like "Jamie's," his "only store," and no prospect of making the crown a pound.

His first thought was of his cousin, the councilman. Alas! that relative having shaken off the last bit of Irish bog from his feet, with the purchase of a new brown stone front, and naturally considered himself one of the aristocracy, had no desire to renew the long dropped acquaintance. He presented Pat with five dollars, and intimated that his official business engrossed him to the exclusion of every thing else, and that really he had "no time for receiving calls." Pat threw the money in his face, and trudged away to try "interprise" by himself, now that his influential friend had forsaken him. He was not a bashful man and he had strong arms and legs, and a general air of willingness, but there were so many before him; no lack of ruddy Irishmen any where. The pennies melted away—the crown piece was changed and followed, and still there is no work to be found. Pat betook himself to the river.

The suburbs of New York are green and fresh by the river side in Summer; and just there lay a gentleman's residence. The garden sloped gently to the river, and ended in a green meadow where two cows were grazing. Under a great tree just there, Pat laid himself down, covered his face with his hands and wept.

"Oh, for the bit of a shanty at Ballayhofay again, and the kind word of the old mother who'll never see her boy again! Och it's hard to starve in a strange land! Only just to be back to old Ireland again and die there."

"An' what are ye talkin' of dyin' for?" said a voice, "is it hurt ye are?"

And Pat looked up to see a girl bending over him—a buxom servant girl, with round blue eyes and glorious golden hair, who wore a neat calico dress and white apron, and had plainly come down to milk the cows.

"I'm not hurt, thank ye," said Pat, "but I'm not well. I'll take myself off. I'll——"

But as he arose he staggered and sat down again. The girl gave a little cry.

"Holy angels above us! I've seen the signs of it before. It's starvin' ye are. Sit still. I'll get ye a bit and a sup. It's many a one has gone through the same in a strange land before ye."

"Is it to beggin' I'm come?" said Pat, but he could not help himself. He was too weak to go far, and there on the grass he waited until the girl returned.

She came with steaming, fresh-baked bread, cold meat and red cherries, and filled a little tin pail with milk, and brought it to him, and Pat ate heartily. She milked the cows the while, giving him a merry word at times; at others singing the old crooning sort of songs that none but Irish can sing. At last he had finished. How delicious the meal had tasted he only knew, and he turned to thank the girl; and overcome somehow by the soft light in her blue eyes, caught her hand and kissed it.

"An' don't be angry any more than if you were the queen," he said, "for I meant ye no harm by it. An' won't ye give me your name?" he asked.

"For what?" asked the girl.

"Well, once in a while I do be prayin', and I'd remimber it thin," said Pat.

"It's just Jennie Brien," said the girl.

"Will thin, God bless ye, Jennie Brien," said Pat, "an' if iver I find the gould they told me I could pick up in the sthreets, ye'll see me again if ye're on earth."

"But is it work ye want?" asked Jennie. "Look ye: go up the road a bit, and ye'll see a tavern. There's a man wants hands for the West. May be he'll want you."

"Give me yer hand for good luck, thin," said Pat. And when she gave it shyly he kissed it again, and was off up the road to the tavern. The man did want Pat; what job he hardly cared, so that there was wages.

He went with a gang of laborers to the far West, and laid railway track and dug canals; and falling ill of a fever, was cared for by a kind farmer's family, who, when he grew better, engaged him on the farm.

There began Pat's luck. He saved his wages and bought a piece of ground. He became a little farmer himself; little enough to tell, but a great deal for Pat. He slowly civilized after the western farmer sort. He voted; he had a strong political opinion. He built a house, wore broadcloth on Sundays, and was well thought of by many a country girl, despite the "bit iv a brogue," which clung to his speech as burs cling to wool.

But Pat never went courting, and lived alone in his new house until autumn. When the crops were all gathered in, and the hay all made, he put a neighbor in charge of his place and started off, without a word of explanation, eastward. He told no one what he went for, but he had a special object. This object was Jennie Brien.

New York was not the dreadful place to him that it was when he roamed hungry and foot sore through the streets, a stranger in a strange land. But the city did not keep him long. Out in the suburbs he traveled before night fell, and presented himself at the door of a gentleman's residence he remembered so well, with the confident inquiry: "May I see Jennie Brien, av ye please, Miss?" of the girl who opened the door.

The girl started.

"She's at service here."

The girl shook her head. "It was before me, then," she said. "I'll ask," and ran away. In her place returned an old lady.

"Jennie Brien lived with me two months ten years ago," said she. "I have never seen her since."

"An' where is she, may I ask, ma'am?" asked Pat.

"I'm sure I don't know," said the lady.

And any one but an Irishman would have given poor Jennie Brien up in despair; but he had made so sure of finding her that he made sure yet, and searched and hunted till spring came round, ringing door bells and asking those who answered if they knew Jennie Brien, but in vain.

"At least I'll see the spot where she was so good to me," he said one bright Spring evening; and with a heavy heart he went out into the suburbs again, climbed the fence, and threw himself down on the grass, where he could watch the river and the crafts upon it, and see not far from him cows that might have been the very ones she milked that day.

"It seems almost as if she'd come," he thought, "as if she know'd I wanted her."

So thinking he watched the sun go down and the twilight gather, and never thought of going—a longing so strong that it seemed a power which might draw her to him, burning his soul; when suddenly—and Pat was neither poet nor student of psychology to fancy it—he saw her coming! How he never could tell. He saw through a bush, a fence, a stone wall—saw her coming.

"It seemed as if it wasn't wid the eyes, but I saw her," said Pat, afterward.

She came on steadily, surely. He knew she was in the lane beyond before he saw her climb the fence and stand in a frightened sort of a way beside it, and he started up and went towards her. Then she gave a scream.

"Jennie Brien, don't be afraid," said Pat, "it's me."

And she said: "Who is here that remembers Jennie Brien?"

She was worn, and thin, and altered. Her dress was wretched; her voice was sad, but Pat's heart thrilled at its sound.

"You saved my life here once," he said. "You fed me when I was starving. I said if iver the gould came you should see me, and here I am. I'm a well-to-do farmer, Jennie, and I'm come to marry you if you'll have me. All these years I've kept a thought of ye. Just spake a kind word, darlint, and aise me heart."

"But I'm not the same at all I was thin," she said. I went to service in a sickly place, and took ill, and I've been in the hospital very low, and I left it yesterday. Me money is gone, and ladies think I look too wake to work; an' I was frightened for what was comin' to me, when it seemed all of a sudden some one called me; and the call just went before till it brought me here. An' I thought of you the while. Och! but it's strange, Pat."

"It was me callin' ye said Pat.

"The angels took the call to ye. Och, darlint! jist spake a word of kindness, and tell me I don't call for nothing."

And Jennie answered as he liked, and Pat took a wife back with him to his Western farm in a day or two.

"I don't know what it was," says Pat when he tells the story, "but the heart of me called, and the heart of her heard somehow; and that's as true as Gospel!"

Reading for the Million.

How I Escaped Being Killed in a Duel.

BY MARK TWAIN.

The only merit I claim for the following narrative is that it is a true story. It has a moral at the end of it, but I claim nothing on that, as it is merely thrown in to curry favor with the religious element.

After I had reported a couple of years on the Virginia City (Nevada) *Daily Enterprise*, they promoted me to be editor-in-chief—and I lasted just a week by the watch. But I made it an uncommonly lively newspaper while I did last, and when I retired I had a duel on my hands, and three horse-whippings promised me. The latter I made no attempt to collect; however, this story concerns only the former. It was the old "flush times" of the silver excitement, when the population was wonderfully wild and mixed; everybody went armed to the teeth, and all slights and insults had to be atoned by the best blood your system could furnish.

In the course of my editing I made trouble with a Mr. Lord, editor of the rival paper. He flew up about some little trifle or other that I said about him—I do not remember what it was. I suppose I called him a thief, or a body-snatcher, or something like that. I was obliged to make the paper readable, and I could not fail in my duty to a whole community of subscribers merely to save the exaggerated sensitiveness of an individual. Mr. Lord was offended, and replied vigorously in his paper. Vigorously means a great deal when it refers to a personal editorial in a frontier newspaper. Dueling was all the fashion among the upper classes in that country, a very few men would throw away an opportunity to fight one. To kill a person in a duel caused a man to be even more looked up to than to kill two persons in the ordinary way.

Well, out there if you abused a man, and that man did not like it, you had to call him out and kill him; otherwise you would be disgraced. So I challenged Mr. Lord, and I did hope he would not accept it; but I knew perfectly well he did not want to fight, and so I challenged him in the most violent and implacable manner. And then I sat down and suffered and suffered till the answer came. All our boys—the editors were in the office, "helping" me in the dismal business, and telling about duels, and discussing the code with a lot of aged ruffians who had experience in such things, and altogether, there was a loving interest taken in the matter, which made me unspeakably uncomfortable. The answer came—Mr. Lord declined. Our boys were furious, so was I—on the surface.

I sent him another challenge, and another and another; and the more he did not want to fight the blood-thirstier I became. But at last the man's tone changed. He appeared to be waking up. It was becoming apparent that he was going to fight me, after all. I ought to have known how it would be—he was a man who could never be depended upon. Our boys were exultant. I was not, though I tried to be.

It was now time to go out and practice. It was the custom there to fight duels with navy six shooters at fifteen paces—load and empty till the game for the funeral was secured. We went to a little ravine just outside of town, and borrowed a barn door for a target—borrowed it of a gentleman who was absent—and we stood this barn door up, and stood a rail on end against the middle of it, to represent Lord, and put a squash on the top of the rail to represent his head. He was a very tall, lean creature, the poorest sort of material for a duel—nothing but a line shot could "fetch" him, and even then he might split your bullet. Exaggeration aside, the rail was, of course, a little too thin to represent his body accurately, but the squash was all right. If there was any intellectual difference between the squash and his head, it was in favor of the squash.

Well, I practiced and practiced at the barn door, and could not hit it; and I practiced at the rail, and could not hit that, and I tried hard for the squash, and could not hit the squash. I would have been disheartened, but that occasionally I crippled one of the boys, and that encouraged me to hope.

At last we began to hear pistol shots near by, in the next ravine. We knew what they meant! The other party were out practicing too. Then I was in the last degree distressed; for of course those people would hear our shots, and they would send spies over the ridge, and the spies would find my barn door without a wound or scratch and that would simply be the end of me—for of course that other man would immediately become as bloodthirsty as I was.

Just at this moment a little bird, no larger than a sparrow, flew by and lit on a sage bush about thirty paces away, and my little second, Steve Gillis, who was a matchless marksman with a pistol—much better than I was—snatched out his revolver and shot the bird's head off! We all ran to pick up the game, and sure enough, just at this moment, some of the other duelists came reconnoitering over the little ridge. They ran out to our group to see what the matter was; and when they saw the bird, Lord's second said:

"That's a splendid shot. How far off was it?"

Steve said with some indifference:

"Oh, no great distance. About thirty paces."

"My man—Twain."

"The mischief he did! Can he do that often?"

"Well—yes. He can do it about—well—about four times out of five."

I knew the little rascal was lying, but I never said anything. I never told him so. He was of a disposition to invite confidence of that kind, so I let the matter rest. But it was a comfort to see those people look sick, and see their under jaws drop, when Steve made these statements. They went off and got Lord and took him home; and when we got home there was a note saying that Mr. Lord peremptorily declined to fight!

It was a narrow escape. We found out afterwards that Lord hit his mark thirteen times in eighteed shots. If he had put those thirteen bullets through me, it would have narrowed my sphere of usefulness a good deal—would have well nigh closed it, in fact. True, they could have put pegs in the holes, and used me for a hat rack.

I have written this true incident of my personal history for one purpose, and one purpose only—to warn the youth of the day against the pernicious practice of dueling, and to plead with them to war against it. If the remarks and suggestions I am making can be of any service to Sunday school teachers, and papers interested in the moral progress of society, they are at liberty to use them, and I shall even be grateful to see them widely disseminated, so they may do as much good as possible. I was young and foolish when I challenged that gentleman and I thought it was very fine and very grand to be a duelist, and stand upon the "field of honor." But I am older and more experienced now, and am inflexibly opposed to the dreadful custom. I am glad, indeed, to be enabled to lift up my voice against it. I think it is a bad, immoral thing. I think it is every man's duty to discourage dueling. I always do now; I discourage it on every occasion.

If a man were to challenge me now—now that I can fully appreciate the iniquity of that practice—I would go to that man, and take him by the hand and lead him to a quiet, retired spot and kill him.

"I Make No Mistakes."

A first-rate story is told of a prominent man, who lived in Detroit forty years ago, and who at that time owned more steamboat stock than any man in the Western country, besides other wealth to a large amount.

Like many of the pioneers who acquired great riches, he was very ignorant in all that books taught, but his learning is more like wisdom, and, in common with many who have lived and passed away, but left their mark behind them, he knew what tree would make shingles by looking at it.

He had, at the time of our story, just completed a splendid new warehouse at Buffalo, and wanting a suitable clerk to take charge of it, he advertised for one in the papers. The next morning early, a candidate for the position presented himself, rather too flashy a young man in appearance, but the following conversation occurred:

"Young man, when you make a mistake in any of your books, how do you correct it?"

The young man explained in a very profuse manner, how he should proceed to make it all right.

"A good way, no doubt, to do it," replied the old man, "but I shan't want you."

Very soon another aspirant put in an appearance. A similar question was asked him, and in a long and eloquent manner he pointed out the remedy in all such cases.

All the reply was: "Young man I shan't want you."

Some three or four others dropped in during the day, and to each one the same question was put, and they all had some smart way of covering up errors in their books.

The old gentleman was entirely ignorant himself of the art of book-keeping, but he had wisdom in all things, which is more than a match for learning.

Just at the close of the day a plainly dressed man with a bright eye and a brisk step called for the situation.

"Take a seat, sir," said the old gentleman. "I want to ask you one question.—When you make a false entry on your books, how do you go to work to correct it?"

Turning upon his questioner a cold, sharp look, the young man replied: "I don't make that kind of mistakes, sir."

"Ah! my dear sir, you are just the man I have been looking for all day," and in a few moments after, the man who corrected his blunders by not making them, was installed in the office.

Flirting with Strangers.

It is a prevailing custom with young ladies in country towns, to promenade the streets in the evenings, especially past the hotels, and signify to the new comers by looks and gestures that their acquaintance can be made if desired. Drummers from our wholesale houses, lightning rod men, venders of patents, showmen, and so froth, are so accustomed to these things, that they are not in one of these towns or cities over night until they have a "duck" in tow, and that duck perhaps the daughter of some respectable citizen, who knows little of the danger his daughter is in. What is the result? In seven cases out of ten the fly is caught in the unmerciful spider's web—the girl is ruined; and, in endeavoring to screen her parents from the shame the knowledge of her fall would bring upon them, she finds her way to this or some other city, and into some of the gilded palaces of sin, where good-looking country girls are at a premium, and where, under an assumed name, she is dead to her parents, as she soon becomes to shame and and all the finer feelings of her woman nature. It is a well-known fact that it is not our city girls who people bagnios, but girls from country towns, whose first *faux pas* was street, or theatre flirtations with strangers, and listening to their honeyed words and grand promises. Let girls beware of itinerants; those fellows, who go into stereotyped rhapsodies over their beauty and accomplishments, and swear they are fit to adorn a mansion in the city; who travel on their cards, and dine, when at home, with Jay Cooke, Drexel, &c., who, according to their own words, are the golden apples of society at home and would rather die than do a dishonorable act. Beware of such, we repeat, girls, and if you would save your good name, your peace of mind, the happiness of those who gave you life, and command the respect that every woman has within her reach, treat every stranger you meet in an irregular way as a *Roue*, a Libertine. *Gentlemen* do not seek to form the acquaintance of ladies except in a legitimate manner, depend upon it.—*Exchange.*

The Way to Succeed.

Fortune, success, position are never gained but by piously, determinedly, bravely striking, growing, living to a thing. In short, you must carry a thing through if you want to be anybody or anything, no matter if it does cost you the pleasure, the society and the thousand yearly gratifications of life. No matter for these. Stick to the thing, and carry it through. Believe you were made for the matter, and that no one else can do it. Put forth your whole energies. Be awake, electrify yourself and go forth to your task. Only once learn to carry through a thing in all its completeness and proportion, and you will become a hero. You will think better of yourself, and others will think better of you.

MULTITUDES in their haste to get rich ruined every year. The men who do things maturely, slowly, deliberately, are the men who oftenest succeed in life. People who are habitually in a hurry generally have to do things twice over.

THE most beautiful may be the most admired and caressed, but they are not always the most esteemed and loved.

Seward-Napoleon--A Chapter in the History of the Rebellion.

The death of the ex-Emperor Napoleon recalls an incident of the great Southern rebellion which has not hitherto been made public. It is well known that the late Emperor of the French was an active and earnest sympathizer with the South; that more than once he seriously meditated material intervention in its behalf; that the invasion of Mexico and the enthronement of Maximilian in the seat of the Montezumas was a part of a deliberate plot to break up the American Union. But to what lengths he proceeded—how resolutely determined he was to carry his fell design into execution—has never been fully known outside of a narrow official circle. The story of his purpose is short but suggestive, and was told by Mr. Seward to a few personal friends at a dinner party, among whom was the writer of this article. No one who was present will ever forget the intense earnestness and animation of the great statesman as he related the momentous incident. The exact words, so pregnant with eloquent meaning—so solemn and impassioned—we cannot in every instance reproduce, but the general import is given below:

"It was," said Mr. Seward, "in the darkest days of the rebellion. Disaster upon disaster had befallen the Union armies. Treason was active and bold-fronted at Washington, in the North and in the West. Rebel emissaries and their allies were plotting against us over the Canadian border. Our foreign relations were most critical. Rebel cruisers were being fitted out in British ports and sent to prey upon our commerce; Germany was coldly neutral; the smaller European States were indifferent spectators of the conflict; Russia was the only friend we had among the Powers of the earth.

"In this desperate emergency I received an autograph letter from the Emperor of the French. It was marked 'private and confidential.' It began with expressions of personal regard for myself, and pain at the spectacle of the great Republic in the throes of dissolution. 'Personally,' said Napoleon, 'I could wish the cause of the Union to succeed. But the welfare of France and the force of popular opinion are paramount to the individual sympathies. Our commercial interests are seriously suffering from the prolongation of your war. My subjects appeal to me to arrest the bloody conflict. I must obey the voice of France at whatever cost. You cannot put down the rebellion; embrace the earliest opportunity to make terms with the South. If you fail to do this, I shall feel compelled, in the interests of my country—in the interests of civilization—to intervene with all the power at my command.'

"I answered Napoleon's insulting letter immediately. I did not waste words in compliments. I said: This a is family quarrel. We propose to settle it in our own way and in our own time. We do not wish the assistance of outsiders; we will not brook interference. The American Union is to be preserved. It shall be preserved if it takes twenty years to do it. The war is hardly commenced yet; the people are just beginning to warm to the work. We wish to be on good terms with our neighbors—we wish especially to be on good terms with France, our ancient friend and ally. But you must keep hands off. If you presume to interfere, we will show you what a free people battling for National existence are capable of. Hitherto we have conducted the war humanely, in accordance with the codes that govern the most Christian States. Interference on your part will be the signal for a war of conquest and destruction. We will free the negroes; we will put arms in their hands, and send them forth to ravage and plunder. We will make the South a waste and a desolation. Raise a hand against us, and horrors worse than those of San Domingo will be seen from one end of the South to the other.

"The letter was sent by the first steamer. The same day I telegraphed to Thurlow Weed, Archbishop Hughes, and Bishop Simpson to meet me at the Astor House the morning following. That evening I left for New York, and explained to these eminent gentlemen the objects of the conference and the new danger that threatened the Union cause. I told them that they must at once go to Europe, to labor unofficially with the government and ruling classes in England and on the Continent, to represent the wickedness, danger, and folly of foreign interference. In less than a week they were on their journey, reached Europe at a most opportune moment—[Mason and Slidell had just been seized—England was in a white heat of rage]—and did much toward convincing Europe that the proper thing and the only thing to do was to leave us alone. And the mission cost the government less than seven thousand dollars."

Homely Girls.

"How did that homely girl ever contrive to get married?" is not unfrequently remarked of some domestic creature whom her husband regards as the apple of his eye, and in whose plain face he sees something better than beauty. Pretty girls who are vain of their charms are rather prone to make observations of this kind; and conscious of the fact that flowers of loveliness are often left to pine on the stem, while weeds of homeliness go off readily, is no doubt in many cases at the bottom of the sneering question. The truth is, that most men prefer homeliness and amiability to beauty and caprice.

Handsome women are apt to overvalue themselves and in waiting for an immense bid occasionally overstep the market. Their plain sisters, on the contrary, aware of their personal deficiencies, generally lay themselves out to produce an agreeable impression, and in most instances succeed. They don't aspire to capture paragons with pricely fortunes, but are willing to take anything respectable and love-worthy that Providence may throw in their way. The rock ahead of our haughty Junos and coquetish Hebes is fastidiousness. They reject and reject until nobody cares to woo them. Men don't like to be snubbed or to be trifled with—a lesson that thousands of pretty women learn too late.

Mrs. Hannah Moore, a very excellent and pious person, who knew whereof she wrote, recommends every unmarried sister to accept the offer of the first good, sensible lover who falls in her way. But ladies whose mirror, aided by the clamor of vanity, assures them that they were born for conquest, pay no heed to such advice. It is a note-worthy fact that homely girls generally get better husbands than fall to the lot of their beautiful sisters. Men who are caught merely by a pretty face and figure do not, as a rule, amount to much. The practical, useful, thoughtful portion of mankind is wisely content with unpretending excellency.

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

Pay the printer.

To understand truth, one must live it.

All things are but altered, nothing dies.

The table of interest is the dinner-table.

Portland, Oregon, has a new opera house.

Twins, like mirfortunes, never come singly.

Sweet fern leaves sell at $12 per ton in the West.

There is no death; what seems so is transition.

Anger makes dull men witty, but keeps them poor.

To love is the only thing that can fill up eternity.

An essay on man—A woman's attempt to marry him.

British engineers are at work on a railroad in China.

Nebraska expects to receive 75,000 emigrants this year.

Be not hopeless for the lily because it starts in the mud.

New York pick-pockets are becoming very troublesome.

The home circuit—Walking about with baby in the night.

Philadelphia is making preparations for the celebration in 1876.

A good hotel keeper is one that a man can always put up with.

Truth is richer than imagination; she oversteps it on all sides.

Our homes should be as holy as our churches, to say the least.

God values men according to what they have had to walk through.

The worst kind of education—To be brought up by a policeman.

The earth does not bring forth but under the plow which rends it.

God never would have required the sacrifice of Isaac from a mother.

When the heart is cleft to the core, there is no speech nor language.

A Chicago German advertises a "basement to rent on the third story."

Youth is the smile of the future before an unknown being, which is itself.

An autograph letter of Henry Clay was sold in Terre Haute for fifty cents.

A new Peoria paper starts under the burden of "Injunction" for a name.

To the contemplative soul there is no littleness; the least of things is infinite.

The Seine inundation destroyed 12,000 rats, and there is now a corner in the market.

Animals are truly neither father nor mother; they are but the workmen of nature.

The sting of a bee carries conviction with it. It makes a man a believer at once.

He who cheerfully commits the universe to God has nothing in the universe to fear.

Athens, Ga., prosperously began the new year with a surplus of one cent in the treasury.

Ex-Senator Gwin, otherwise Duke of Sonora, has sold his silver mine for $1,000,000.

Here is the newest floral "sentiment"—If you wish for heart-ease don't look to mari-gold.

Upwards of $1,000,000 is the average annual sum paid in Great Britain for artificial flowers.

A Hartford paper asserts that every Bostonian who dies with a hight forehead expects a statue.

A punster challenged a sick man's vote at the city election, on the ground that he was an ill-legal voter.

A woman in Birmingham, England, was lately fined $200 for giving a good character to a bad servant.

Advice is like snow, the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the heart.

Cheerfulness is not a proof that the mind is at ease, for often "in the midst of laughter the heart is sad."

To love and to labor is the sum of living, and yet how many think they live who neither labor nor love.

Faith, is to walk through the darkest clouds, though there be no silver lining to show that day is breaking.

We may see, if we do but look, the shuttle of life flying to and fro in the tiniest morsel of living stuff.

The three things most difficult are, to keep a secret, to forget an injury and to make good use of leisure.

A great deal of what is called hypocrisy arises from the delicacy one has in offending the feelings of another.

Whenever you buy or sell, let or hire, make a clear bargain, and never trust to "We shan't disagree about trifles."

A California widow, just before committing suicide wrote to a friend that "it nearly killed her to leave her children."

The last sensation in Chicago is a trunk which can be converted into a bath-tubor coffin. The last peculiarity renders it very appropriate for railroad travel.

An Indiana paterfamilias, whose spouse has filled his quiver with twelve sons and fifteen daughters, wishes to know if that isn't sufficient cause for a divorce.

A lady in Fort Wayne has cards out for her silver, crystal and tin weddings, which occur on the same day. Her first two husbands (divorced) have received invitations but perversely decline attending.

The mass meeting called at Dover, Del., for the purpose of organizing a "white man's party" resulted last week in the harmonious assemblage of one individual, who, after passing several resolutions, adjourned himself *sine die*.

Collinsville, Conn., has a cat without a tail, but who has seven toes upon each foot, and when engaged in battle he can throw a stream of red fire and noise out of his mouth that sweeps the other cats off from the roof like a simoon.

Monticello, the estate of Thomas Jefferson, subsequently owned by Commodore Levy, and by the latter bequeathed in trust for a farm school for the orphan sons of warrant officers in the navy, is now in litigation at Richmond, between the State of Virginia as trustee and the heirs of Commodore Levy.

The clerk of a San Francisco lawyer guarded against the possibility of forgetting the secret of the combination by writing it upon a piece of paper and pasting it upon the knob of the safe. He found it hard to dodge the well-bound law-books that were thrown at his head when the lawyer discovered it, and is now seeking a desk in another office.

The Seven Wonders of the World.

Although every school boy and girl in the land have read of the "seven wonders of the world," and every person of any intelligence has either read or heard of them, the New York *Star* thinks that ninety-nine persons out of a hundred who might be asked the question could not name them. They are the Pyramids—the mystery of the past—the enigma of the present—and the enduring for the future ages of this world. The temple, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the most celebrated city of Assyria, and the residence of the kings of that country after the destruction of Nineveh. The Chrysclephantine statute of Jupiter Olympius, the most renowned work of Phidias, the illustrious artist of Greece. The statue was formed of gold, and was sitting on a throne almost touching the summit of the temple, which was seventy feet high. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus, which was 220 years building, and which was 425 feet in length and 220 in breadth, and supported by 127 marble columns of the Ionic order, 60 feet high. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, erected in the memory of Mausolus, tue King of Caria, by his wife Artemesia, B. C. 353. The Pharos at Alexandria, a light house erected by Ptolemy Soter at the entrance of the harbor of Alexandria. It was 450 feet high, and could be seen at a distance of 100 miles, and upon which was inscribed, "King Ptolemy to the gods. saviour, for the benefit of sailors." Lastly, the Colossus at Rhodes, a brazen image of Apollo, 105 Grecian feet in height, and which was to be located at the entrance of one of the harbors of the city of Rhodes.

Some Facts for Young America.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, was a country blacksmith once, and began his political career in Macupin county. A circuit judge in the central part of Illinois was a tailor, as was ex-President Johnson also. Stephen Girard, who died worth millions, began by bottling cider. J. B. Benjamin could not read at the age of eighteen. A. T. Stewart began life poor. Mr. Bennett, of the *Herald*, made several failures before he got a fair start. Mr. Greeley, whose death a nation is mourning, began life a printer's apprentice. Thomas Hayn. a rich and eminent lawyer of Illinois, was once a book-binder. Erastus Corning, of New York, too lame to do hard labor, commenced as a shop boy in Albany. When he applied for employment first, he was asked; "Why, my little boy, what can you do?" "Can do what I am bid," was the answer, which secured him a place. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was a shoemaker; Thurlow Weed, a canal-boat driver; ex-Governor Stone of Iowa, a cabinet-maker, which trade the Hon. Stephen A. Douglass also worked at in his youth. Large numbers of men of prominence now living have risen from humble life by dint of industry, without which talent is as gold coin on a barren island. Work alone makes men bright, and it does not alone depend on the kind of work you have whether you arise or not; it depends on how you do it.

Educational.

Eduoation, and the Science and Art of Teaching.--No. 4.

ELOCUTION—CONTINUED.

It is well known that there is a wide difference of opinion, among elocutionists, as to the extent speakers and readers should be governed by fixed and special rules.—Some hold that, in the delivery of every sentence, the application of emphaies, pause, pitch, inflection, etc., should be regulated by fixed rules. In accordance with this theory they have formed, for the guidance of pupils, complex and elaborate systems of elocutionary rules. Others, on the other hand, regard all specific rules for the management of the voice in speaking and reading, as not only useless, but positively injurious. They advocate what we call the *natural*. To pay no attention to the voice, but studiously to *withdraw* the thoughts from it I think that the true course lies midway between these extremes. Because some elocutionists fall into the error of attempting to carry their principles too far, and perplex the student with endless lists of rules, it does not follow that *all* rules should be disregarded. The best example of the middle course is Prof. Mark Bailey's essay introductory to Hillard's Sixth Reader, and I would recommend it to school teachers before any other work on elocution with which I am acquainted; while for a manual of lung gymnastics, and vocal drill and discipline, I would recommend the works of Murdock and Monrae.

In teaching declamation the piece should be accurately committed to memory, without the variation of a syllable, so that in delivery no effort will be required to recall it. The pupil must have time to practice by himself, and as one author expresses it, "It must be impressed upon his mind that he must *practice, practice, practice*" He must be made to understand that the repetition of a piece three or four times is no adequate preparation, and that he must go over with it twenty, thirty, or *fifty* times, if he would excel. In learning to dance a pupil must pay attention to the motions of his limbs; but when practice has made the movements familiar, his mind is withdrawn from them. They then become *natural*. So with the student of elocution. In his disciplinary exercises *he must attend to his voice*. But when he comes to practical delivery, he should withdraw his mind from the *manner* of utterance, and concentrate it intensely upon the *matter*—the thoughts and feelings to be expressed. Above all, let it be remembered that the perfection of declamation consists in delivering the piece as though it were *real speaking*, the speaker putting himself in imagination so completely into the situation of him he personates, as to express himself exactly as such a person would have done in the supposed situation.

But my purpose is not to elaborate a system of elocution for the use of teachers (any teacher will find all the directions he needs in the numerous works now published), it is merely to draw their attention to the sad, I could almost say criminal, neglect of this important branch of education, that by giving to it and School Gymnastics, their proper place in our educational scheme, we may make provision for the acquiring of that moral and intellectual power, and that expressive force, which result from the blending of a high-toned physical and mental training. JASON.

USE your own brains, rather than those of others.

No man can get rich who lounges in stores and saloons.

Around the Fireside.

Waiting for Me.

When mysteries whispers are floating around,
And voices that will not be still
Shall summon us hence from the slippery shore,
To the waves that are silent and still;
When I look with changed eyes at the home
of the blest,
Far out of the reach of the sea,
Will any one stand at the beautiful gate,
Waiting and watching for me?

There are dear ones at home I may bless with
my love,
There are wretched ones passing the street;
There are friendless and suffering strangers
around,
There are tempted and poor I must meet;
There are many unthought of whom, happy
and blest,
In the land of the good I shall see;
Will any of these, at the beautiful gate,
Be waiting and watching for me?

There are the old and forsaken, who linger a
while
In the homes which their dearest have left,
And an action of love or a few gentle words
Might cheer the sad spirit bereft;
But the Reaper is near to the long-standing
corn,
The weary shall soon be set free;
Will any of these, at the beautiful gate,
Be waiting or watching for me?

There are little ones glancing about on my path,
In need of a friend and a guide;
There are dim little eyes looking up into mine,
Whose tears could be easily dried;
But Jesus may beckon the children away,
In the midst of their grief or their glee;
Will any of these, at the beautiful gate,
Be waiting or watching for me?

I may be brought there by the manifold grace
Of the Saviour who loves to forgive;
Though I bless not the hungry one near to my
side,
Only pray for myself while I live.
But I think I should mourn o'er my selfish
neglect—
If sorrow in Heaven can be—
If no one should stand at the beautiful gate,
Waiting and watching for me.

"I am Going to be Damned, I Know it."

Let me tell you a story—a true story—one you never could forget if you learned it as he learned it who now sits down to tell it. The subject of it has been dead now for some time, and I suppose his body has long ago changed into dust. A wonderful body it was that God had given him. Like Saul, he would stand head and shoulders above most of his fellows. He was a strong man, with broad chest, brawny arms and sinewy muscles. He lived on A—— street, in the city of Pittsburgh, and was by trade a blacksmith. I saw him first in his own house, and was introduced to him by his wife as the minister from a neighboring church. It was but a little body beside him, but having heard incidentally that he never went to church, I wished to talk with him about his soul. At sight of the man, for whom I had inquired, my heart trembled within me and I hesitated, but the grace of God was sufficient, and I began as kindly as I could to converse with him. The following was in substance the conversation:

"I never saw you at our church; would be pleased to have you come up some day."

"No! I don't go to church any place; it is all a piece of nonsense." And without giving me an opportunity to say anything, he continued in this strain for some time, scoffing at churches and church goers. Seeing that there was no use in entering upon an argument with him, I let him talk on until he seemed to himself to have completely exhausted the subject and to have stopped my mouth. Then telling him I had a question to ask him, and hoping that if he thought it was a fair one he would answer it, I caught his eye, and looking him full in the face, simply said:

"Mr. B——, what are you going to do for the salvation of your soul? Is your peace made with God?"

The bow was drawn at a venture, but the arrow went straight to his heart. He dropped his eyes, was silent a moment, then rallying, said:

"Oh, my so

The Huntingdon Journal.

I. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 5, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Republican County Committee will meet in the Court House, at Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Delegates to the next State Convention will be elected, and such other business transacted as may be brought before the Committee. A. TYHURST,
Chm. Rep. Co. Com.

January 27, 1873.

OUR CLUB LIST FOR 1873.

The JOURNAL will be sent, for one year, with any of the periodicals or newspapers named below for the price indicated. This is a splendid opportunity for our readers to secure cheap and substantial literature.

	Sub. Price.....	With JOURNAL..
Phrenological Journal	3 00	3 75
Appleton's Journal	4 00	5 00
Flectic Magazine	5 00	5 50
Galaxy	4 00	5 00
The Aldine	5 00	5 75
American Agriculturist	1 50	3 00
Hearth and Home	3 00	4 25
Frank Leslies Illustrated Newspaper	4 00	5 25
" " Boys & Girls Magazine	1 50	3 00
" " Chimney Corner	4 00	5 25
" " Pleasant Hours	1 50	3 00
Scribner's Monthly	4 00	5 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00	4 25
The Atlantic Monthly	4 00	5 00
Our Young Folks	2 00	3 50
North American Review	6 00	7 00
Harper's Magazine	4 00	5 25
" " Weekly	4 00	5 25
" " Bazaar	4 00	5 25
Wood's Household Magazine	1 00	2 60
Lippincott's Magazine	4 00	5 00
New York Weekly Times	2 00	3 10
" " " Tribune	2 00	3 25
Scientific American	3 00	4 50
Old and New	4 00	5 00

Address, enclosing check or draft,
J. R. DURBORROW & Co.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ The Ex-Empress Carlotta is not dead, as reported, but death is probable at any moment. Poor Carlotta!

☞ The death of Bulwer, recently announced and has created an extraordinary demand for his novels.

☞ The cold snap last week, the second of the season, extended over the continent, and was unusually severe.

☞ Garibaldi is writing a novel entitled "The Hyena of Paris," referring, it is thought, to the Ex-Empress of France.

☞ Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the resident Director of the Samina Bay Company, will reside permanently in San Domingo, as will also his wife, Julia Ward Howe.

☞ The Commissioners appointed to examine the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad to its terminus on the Red River, have reported favorably, and recommended its acceptance by the President.

☞ Phelps, Dodge & Co., Importers, New York, have withdrawn their offer of compromise, ($260,000), in the charge of defrauding the revenues, and will let the case against them go to trial.

☞ Telegrams to Washington from Montgomery, Ala., announce the seating of Miller, Republican Senator, under the terms of contest proposed by Attorney General Williams. This settles the legislative muddle, the Republicans having a majority in both Houses and a legitimate majority of 15,000 in the State.

☞ The Credit Mobilier and railroad investigations continue in Washington. No important developments have been made. A Kentucky lawyer, who is mixed up with the Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific railroad, refused to show to whom he paid certain sums of money, was put under arrest, brought before the bar of the House on Thursday last where he occupied an hour in pleading his case, but could not be prevailed upon to divulge. He was retained a prisoner under the charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

☞ A meeting of the Philadelphia Citizens' Committee of three hundred was held in that City on Wednesday last. A resolution was adopted asking the City Councils to appropriate one million dollars for the Centennial Exposition. A resolution was also adopted indorsing requests to the Council, Legislature, and Congress for aid. Resolutions were adopted that the project was a patriotic one, and calling on the people of the whole country. The total amount pledged at the meeting to-day is $189,000. A total of over $600,000 is subscribed by Philadelphia.

☞ Things look like blue ruin down at Washington. A large number of members of Congress have taken too much Credit Mobilier and the nasty stuff has sickened them woefully. It's really too bad, but Congress must be purged, and it may as well be done with Credit Mobilier as any thing else. We pity the poor fellows who have been surfeited already, and who know that Dr. Ames has several doses still in reserve for them, but it can't be helped. They must stand it. It looks as if there would be scarcely a quorum left by the time the sick ones have all been buried. There may be several good opens for better men in a short time.

☞ Prosperity has returned to our sister State, Virginia. The Petersburg *Index* says: "Money is more plentiful and at easier rates year by year. New industries have been established and are prospering, while those already established have advanced far beyond their former measure of profit. Not a town in our limits but is fairly prosperous, and not a county where fences have not been replaced, houses built, stock increased, farming utensils renewed, fertilizers applied and increased production over the dark years of '67, '68 and '69 realized. A large portion of the farming class is still in great difficulties, but State repudiation will but plunge them deeper. Let the Legislature only preserve our public credit, and all may yet be well."

News and Notes from Washington.

Chronicles of Congress—The Credit Mobilier—Damaging Disclosures—The Washington Monument—Specie Payments—The Franking Privilege Abolished—News Items—Society and Personal Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, '73.

Congress is uninterruptedly engaged upon the unfinished business of the Session. The appropriation bills are the most important matters; considerable progress is made daily, but there is much yet to be done before all the appropriations receive final action.

IN THE SENATE, YESTERDAY.

Mr. Colfax, in reference to charges against him concerning his transactions in Credit Mobilier stock, asked the Senate to appoint a committee to investigate his case. He was informed, as he certainly must have known when he made the request, that as Vice President of the United States he was beyond the reach of a committee of the Senate, and could be tried only by impeachment by the House. The subject rested at this point.

By a vote of 23 to 13 the Senate laid on the table a proposition to increase the pay of members to $7,000.

The House bill in reference to the Japanese Indemnity fund was agreed to; and the Vienna Exposition appropriation bill, reduced by the House to $200,000, was passed.

An amendment adopted to the legislative bill effectually prevents the payment of claims to men of questionable loyalty without the consent of Congress.

Mr. Sherman's proposition to increase the salaries of assistant secretaries and others was adopted.

IN THE SENATE, TO-DAY,

Mr. Cameron made an ineffectual effort to call up the French Spoliation bill; but intimated that he would move to take it up as soon as the legislative appropriation bill is disposed of. The appropriation bill was then proceeded with. The question was on the motion by Mr. Edmunds to reconsider the vote on the amendment of Mr. Sherman increasing the salaries of certain bureau officers. The motion to reconsider was lost, ayes 14, nays 33. Mr. Windam moved to strike out the appropriation of $10,000 for temporary clerks in the Post Office Department. Agreed to.

IN THE HOUSE, YESTERDAY,

The bill for the admission of Colorado and Utah was earnestly discussed, but without decision. Utah cannot be admitted without a provision for the extirpation of polygamy. Colorado has a better prospect, but its admission, during the present session, is doubtful.

IN THE HOUSE, TO-DAY,

The bill for the admission of Colorado came up, and Mr. Taffe, Neb., supported the measure. Mr. Kerr, Ind., opposed it on the ground of insufficiency of population and the undue influence and power given it in the Senate.

At the expiration of the hour, Mr. Hooper, delegate from Utah, obtained permission to reply to an attack made, during the debate yesterday, upon the Mormons of Utah, by Mr. Claggett, Montana, and defended the institutions of the country and the local government. Mr. Claggett replied, supporting the charges made, that all the legislation of the territory was prompted by the Mormon church and calculated to build up Mormonism, and drive Gentiles to the wall. He made a fierce attack upon Brigham Young and the church and was applauded. The bill was laid on the table.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATIONS.

The investigations are beginning to develop transactions on the part of members of Congress that reveal a shameful disregard to truth. The stock operations of Colfax, Patterson and others are shown to have been much larger than those gentlemen at first admitted them to be, and now they are confronted with misrepresentations that, to say the least, are highly discreditable. If they had, when first called before the Committee, told the whole truth, no blame would have attached to them, as their stock was all, apparently, paid for, but, Annani-as like, they kept back part of the truth, as Ames has since shown by receipts, copies of drafts, bank deposits, etc. To-day, in the absence of Mr. Colfax, who is in Philadelphia, Ex-Representative Bobert S. Hale, of New York, appeared before the Committee, and stated that he was present as the friend and counsel of Vice President Colfax, and stated on behalf of Mr. C., that he was now engaged in a thorough examination of all his papers and letters, and upon concluding such examination he would appear before the committee to testify in his own behalf, and would also ask that some witnesses be examined.

Authority has been given by Congress to another Committee to investigate the Pacific Rail Road Company's affairs and ascertain why its obligations to the U. S. Government have not been fulfilled. And in view of the possibility or probability of bribery or corruption in other directions, other subsidized railroad Corporations are to undergo examination.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

It is probably known to most readers that the Washington Monument has remained for a quarter of a century in an unfinished condition near the banks of the Potomac, in Washington City. The shaft, intended to be one of the highest ever built is finished about one fourth of its length, and roofed over. In the House, yesterday, under the influence of some unaccountable patriotic impulse, a committee of thirteen was appointed to consult in relation to the best plan for completing the monument before the coming centennial celebration. Saturday February 22, Washington's birth day, is designated for the consideration of the subject. It is to be hoped that estimates of the cost to complete the work will be ordered at once and an appropriation made for the purpose. It is due to the memory of Washington, and the country will unanimously endorse the movement. It is among the mysteries of the age that the monument has been permitted to remain so long in an unfinished condition.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AND FREE BANKING.

At a meeting of the Banking and Currency Committee of Congress, yesterday, Mr. Waldron offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the sub-committee on specie payments to report a bill to the committee, embodying the following points: First, the resumption of specie payments after May 1, 1873; second, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. in gold, which shall be redeemable in coin; and third, free banking, on the basis of the National Currency act, after July 1, 1874.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE ABOLISHED.

The House passed a bill abolishing certain parts of the franking privilege, but virtually retaining all the privileges, in another form, enjoyed by themselves. To kill the bill, or under the influence of some other unaccountable motive, the Senate so amended the House bill as to abolish franking of every description even by the President and Departments. The bill then went back to the House, where it was supposed the Senate amendments would be non-concurred in. But to the surprise of every body, even to the members of the House, the vote was taken on the bill as it was received from the Senate, and passed by an overwhelming majority. It goes into operation on the 1st of July. In the meantime an appropriation will be made of funds for the Departments, with which to pay their mail matter. If the bill goes into operation, and it only awaits the signature of the President to become law, it will make the Post Office Department self-sustaining, or nearly so, and reduce the enormous amount of public documents yearly printed at the public expense and distributed by Members of Congress to their constituents.

THE TWO CENT POSTAGE BILL.

The proposition to reduce letter postage to two cents on the half ounce is unpopular and will not pass.

The proposition to cause all newspaper postage to be prepaid is unpopular with the press, but urged by the Postmaster General. The press should speak out.

INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

There is a rumor in circulation that Spain, through the intervention of England, is about to acknowledge the independence of Cuba. The news is too good to be true. Cuba must bleed and suffer and struggle yet a while. But right is might, and Cuba will yet be free. I have already stated, and now repeat that here in Washington, within and outside of Congress, public opinion is undergoing a change in favor of the liberation of that country, and I am informed on the best authority that a similar sentiment is rapidly gaining strength throughout the country.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION THIS EVENING.

The President's second evening reception is just closing, (11 o'clock), and from personal observation I believe it was, in point of numbers and notable characters present, one of the most attractive he has ever held. The music by the marine band, was very choice, the President was unusually affable and sociable, and the party, constantly coming and departing from 8 until 11 o'clock, appeared to enjoy themselves as they can do only where social freedom is a prominent element in the entertainment. The reader need not mention the fact, but U. S. Grant is the most popular man, upon his own merits too, you can find in Washington, and that popularity is on the increase.

THE NEW SYNDICATE.

The consolidated Syndicate who have taken the $300,000,000 of 5 per cent. funding bonds, have had meetings in New York and London, and decided to make one issue, simultaneously in Europe and America, of the whole amount, as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be completed. The books will remain open for subscriptions only for a few days. The new fives are reported to have advanced in London above par in gold, being quoted at 91¼.

PERSONAL.

Walt Whitman is recovering slowly from a stroke of paralysis in one arm and leg.

Vice President Colfax and Senator Wilson, Vice President elect, addressed the Young Men's Christian Association at Philadelphia last night. They went on in the afternoon for that purpose.

George Francis Train has been summoned before the Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee, as a witness. This is the committee appointed in behalf of the Government, referred to in a previous part of this letter.

SOCIETY.

Notwithstanding the "cold snap" the receptions have been numerous and numerously attended to-day. Wednesday and Saturdays are the regular reception days; but at present they commence on Monday and continue through the week.

LATER—FEBRUARY 1.

SENATOR POMEROY'S DEFEAT.

The Kansas Senator, Mr. Pomeroy, failed most signally to secure a re-election, the last ballot giving him not even a solitary vote. A few hours before the last vote was to be taken a charge of bribery was started against him, and secured his defeat, arrest and imprisonment. At last accounts he was lying dangerously ill with brain fever. His wife and friends in Washington have been in constant receipt of dispatches from Topeka in explanation of his defeat in the Senatorial election and his arrest on the charge of bribery. The evidence is growing strong in support of the theory that the bribery accusation was a mere unthruthful device on the part of the anti-Pomeroy side of the Legislature to break down the strength of Tuesday's vote, in which Mr. Pomeroy received 50 votes out of the 67 necessary to a choice. It is contended, in favor of Mr. Pomeroy's denial of the attempted bribery, that he is a man of too great sagacity to do any act so foolish as that imputed to him. The accusation is discredited by his associates in the Senate.

SENATOR POMEROY'S SUCCESSOR.

The election of Hon. John J. Ingalls to the United States Senate as the successor of Mr. Pomeroy will doubtless be a surprise to the people of Kansas. While his name had been frequently mentioned in that connection during the canvass, and while it was understood that he indulged some aspirations for the place, his candidacy was scarcely considered formidable, especially as he resides at Atchison, Mr. Pomeroy's home, and that gentleman's success was considered certain. The result seems to have been attained through the harmonious action of the leading opposition candidates in withdrawing their claims in behalf of a union upon one whose chances of success had been considered extremely remote.

Mr. Ingalls is in the prime of life, (less than forty years of age,) a leading lawyer of the State, a gentleman of decided literary taste, of inflexible independence and undoubted integrity. He is a man of thorough education, a graduate of Harvard, a cultured speaker and a graphic writer. He is the author of a remarkable series of articles which appeared in the *Kansas Magizne* during the last year, some of which were honored by republication in Europe.

N. H. P.

☞ C. D. Brig ham, Esq., has disposed of his interest in the Pittsburg *Commercial* and retires to spend the remainder of his days amid the luxurious growths of tropical Florida. Hon. Russell Errett is his successor in the management of the *Commercial*. It has always been an excellent newspaper and under its new management renewed vigor will be infused.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of writs of Fi. Fa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Monday, February 24, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situate in Waterstreet, Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting on the road leading to Williamsburg, and bounded on east by lot of Henry Mytinger, and on the west by lot of Peter Shaver, having thereon erected a two-story Double Store, Dwelling House, Spring House and other outbuildings, house 40x30 feet with an out kitchen 33 feet long, a never-failing spring of water; also, a water power on rear of lot on which a Foundry formerly stood.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James M. Piper.

All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain tract of land situate in the township of Barree, county of Huntingdon, Pa., bounded as follows: on the east by lands lately of defendant, on the west by lands of John Hall, on the south by lands of Ed. A. Green, on the north by lands of J. D. Crownover and David Grove, containing 185 acres, more or less, and having thereon erected a Two-Story House, Stable and Water-Power, Saw Mill.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wesley Silknitter.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 20 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale.

AMON HOUCK,
Sheriff's Office, } [Sheriff.
Huntingdon, Feb. 5, '73-3t.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Allen S. Houck, deceased.)

Letters of administration upon the estate of Allen S. Houck, late of Tod township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. H. BENSON,
Feb5,'1873. Administrator.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Warriorsmark township, some time about the 15th of November last, one Roan Steer, with white belly and tail, having a hole and notch in the left ear, supposed to be about 18 months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of acording to law.

HENRY W. MYERS.

Feb.5-3t.

AGENTS WANTED FOR McCLELLAN'S *GOLDEN STATE*, the first and only complete history of the Pacific Slope; Description of the Seasons, Products, Mountains, Scenery, Valleys, Rivers, Lakes, Forests, Waterfalls, Bays and Harbors. 700 pages, 200 illustrations and Maps. Illustrated Circulars Free.

WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb.5,1873-3mos.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE IN HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in Huntingdon, Penna., on

FRIDAY, February 21, 1873,

at one o'clock, in the afternoon, that valuable lot of ground fronting on Mifflin street 50 feet, and extending back at right angles 150 feet to a 15 feet alley, being lot No. 120 in the plan of West Huntingdon, having thereon erected a LARGE NEW TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with 13 inch walls, gas fixtures all through the house, good cellar and well drained, high roof affording space for attic rooms, four good rooms on second floor, and three rooms, hall and back kitchen on first floor. There is also an excellent well of soft water, never failing, at the door.

This property is on the most desirable side of street, giving morning sun for the garden, and heat of afternoon sun to clean pavement of ice, &c. This lot is in excellent condition, and is most advantageously located in the rapidly growing town of West Huntingdon. The property is at present occupied by M. M. Logan, Esq., and owned by Rev. J. J. Kerr.

Persons wishing to bid, are requested to attend on the premises, at the time of sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—$500 to be paid as soon as the property is knocked down; $1,000 on the 1st of July 1873; and the balance in two equal payments April 1, 1874, and April 1, 1875, to be secured by judgment bonds of the purchaser. Interest on last three payments from April 1st, 1873, at which time deed will be delivered and possession given.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys for Rev. J. J. Kerr, No. 300½ Hill St.
Feb.5-ts.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Formerly with
(H. T. HELMBOLD.)

KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, is the only known Remedy for Brights Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitution of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption of the Face, Palid Countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

$1.00 per bottle or six bottles for $5.00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by

KEARNEY & CO., 104 Duane St., N. Y.,
to whom all letters for information should be addressed. Feb.5,1873-1y

Poor House Affairs.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.

JOHN LOGAN, Steward, in account with the Huntingdon County Alms House, from December 6th, 1871, to December 3, 1872, inclusive:

DR.

To amount drawn from Co. Treasurer, on orders	$380 05
To amounts received in sundry cases, as follows:	
Cash of John P. Stewart for cloverseed	2 40
John Lutz, sr., for hauling coal	4 00
Blair county alms house	62 50
James Smith, from Barns & Banks estates	30 86
William Johnston for calf hide	1 45
Joseph Reigle of Clearfield county, for pauper	44 00
A. Vernes, for boarding	10 50
A. Lafter for 72 lbs bacon	6 64
John O. Murray, Esq., from Miss Brown	4 50
George W. Cornelius for meat	1 44
Harris Richardson from Garringer case	33 00
Dr. W. P. McNite for beef	10 93
Three yards of flannel	1 95
	$592 22

CR.

By sundry expenditures for use of House, as per monthly statements, as follows:

Cash paid for traveling expenses, after paupers	$58 43
" Freight and car fare of paupers	12 98
" clothing for paupers	4 75
" postage stamps	7 95
" labor in House	6 50
" 1 61	
Allowances—Salary of Steward, one year	450 00
Mrs. Logan as Matron	50 00
	$592 22

Products of Farm.—412 bushels wheat, 500 bushels oats, 1700 bushels corn (in ear), 11 bushels rye, 300 bushels potatoes, 18 tons of hay, 10 four horse loads, topped, corn-fodder, 2000 heads cabbage, 10 bushels beans, 20 bushels turnips, 10 bushels onions, 3000 lbs pork and 500 lbs beef.

Articles Manufactured.—60 women's dresses, 40 pairs pantaloons, 45 sheets, 30 shemises, 32 aprons, 52 shirts, 18 sacks, 5 bonnets, 10 slips, 65 pairs stockings, 14 bedticks, 36 pillows, 20 towels, 10 haps, 6 bolstors, 5 caps, 4 shrouds, 10 skirts, and 6 pairs mittens.

Stock on hand.—200 bushels wheat, 800 bushels oats, 1400 bushels corn (in the cars), 200 bushels potatoes, 15 bushels turnips, 9 four-horse loads corn fodder, 15 tons hay, 5905 lbs pork, 4399 lbs beef, 1000 lbs lard, 10½ bushels beets, 10 bus onions, 2000 heads cabbage, 8 milch cows, 1 heifer, 12 shoats, 1 colt, 4 mares, 9 set horse gears, 1 broad-wheel wagon, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 1 buggy, 1 two-horse sleigh, 2 sleds, (one bob), 1 hay-rake, windmill, thrashing machine, hay ladders, grain drill, 5 plows, hay fork and tackle, 1 cutting-box.

MONTHLY TABLE.

SHOWING ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DURING YEAR.

1872.	Inmates at House Dec. 1, 1871	Admitted	Discharged	Bound out	Births	Deaths	Child'n found	Men	Women	Children	Total	Remaining each month	Aver'g	Foreign	Native	Of the inmates in House on December 1, 1872 there were
December	21	2	2	1	1			12	6	3	21	21	21	17	4	1 Insane.
November	21	2	2					12	6	3	21	21				
October	21	2	2					12	6	3	21	21				
September	21	2	2					12	6	3	21	21				
August	21	2	2					12	6	3	21	21				
July	21	2	2					12	6	3	21	21				
June	21	2	2					12	6	3	21	21				
May	21	2	2					12	6	3	21	21				
April	21	2	2					12	6	3	21	21				
March	21	2	2					12	6	3	21	21				
February	21	2	2					12	6	3	21	21				
Up to Jan'y 1	21	2	2					12	6	3	21	21	21	17	4	

In testimony of the correctness of the above account and statement we do hereunto set our hands this 3d day of December, A. D., 1872.

J. P. STEWART,
HARRIS RICHARDSON
M. H. KYPER,
Directors of the Poor.

Attest, G. W. WHITTAKER, Clerk.
Feb.5,'73-3t.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Huntingdon County Alms House, from December 6th, 1871, to December 30, 1872, inclusive:

DR. RECEIPTS.

To amt drawn form Co., Treasury on orders	$9590 43
John Logan, Steward, for sundries detailed in his account	212 17
	$9802 60

CR. EXPENDITURES.

For Farm, marked File F.

By David Smith, wages as farmer,	$ 270 00
Henry Myers, smithing,	92 70
William Piper, making post fence, &c.	143 12
A. C. Gray, working on the farm,	53 28
Sundry persons, harvesting and thrashing,	117 61
David Shaffer, for locust posts,	55 55
Samuel Wilson, burning 1503 bus. lime,	60 12
Sundry persons, for sundries,	179 02
	968 40

For Provisions marked File I.

By sundry persons, 4100½ lbs beef,	243 81
" " 2862 " pork,	176 64
" " summmer meat,	175 24
James H. Parker, for 930 lbs bacon,	90 02
Sundry persons for sundries	110 57
	796 28

For Merchandise, marked File M.

W. A. Fraker, for merchandise,	999 08
W. H. Brewster, "	181 42

Poor House Affairs:

W. B. Lease, "	25 48
John A. Kerr, "	32 51
John S. Barr, "	45 03
W. H. Miller, "	68 23
Carmon & Cunnigham "	181 00
Denny & McHurtrie "	42 03
T. H. Adams, "	18 30
Henry & Co. "	22 40
Sundry persons, "	75 56
B. F. Douglass, clothing,	88 50
F. D. Stevens, hardware,	39 23
	1789 75

For Out Door Expenses, marked File O. D.

By relief afforded 12 cases, continuous during the year,	741 00
McBurney & Nephew, furnishing provisions for Mrs. Dearmit,	78 03
A. Conover, furn'g provisions for A. Bradley	134 75
P. Brumbaugh, provisions for B. C. Lytle & others	31 74
E. P. McConaughy, boarding the Rine family,	40 00
Eva A. Prough, boarding and at attending E. Dale and child, seven weeks,	37 00
W. M. Phillips, provisions for Cambridge and Jenkins,	67 84
W. Lewis, provisions for Mrs. Platt, Price & Dell,	92 43
Penna Lunatic Asylum, keeping John Shively,	135 50
Relief in numerous cases	561 84
Numerous persons for coffins, digging graves, &c.,	139 85
Physicians, for medical services,	663 97
James Smith, for out door services,	196 61
John P. Stewart, "	193 89
Harris Richardson, "	167 37
	3282 82

Miscellaneous and Incidental, marked File I.

By L. A. Rickets on 30 acres land in full,	247 62
John M. Clark for 24 acres of wood land,	389 40
Ephraim Eyler difference in exchange of horses	65 00
Costs in the suit, Dr. J. C. Fleming vs The Directors of the Poor of Huntingdon county,	68 95
John Dougherty, Esq., for cost,	64 83
William Lewis for publishing port,	79 00
J. S. Corman, "	100 00
J. R. Durborrow & Co., "	100 00
David Douglass, wm., for 31¼ cords wood,	58 45
Perry County Fire Insurance Company,	72 64
James Smith for nine shoats,	30 15
John Berkstresser, boring and laying 51 rods pipe	37 00
M. S. Harrison for tinware,	31 44
Abram Funk for 622 feet pipe logs,	24 88
James A. Doyle 5 coffins and work at house,	28 52
Sundry persons for sundries,	325 05
	1673 91

Removals, marked File R.

By sundry Justices for orders issued,	76 95
" persons for moving paupers,	60 87
	137 82

Salaries.

By James Smith for services as Director, 10 mos.	52 00
John P. Stewart " " 12 "	136 80
Harris Richardson " " " "	158 40
M. H. Kyper " " " "	9 20
Dr. W. P. McNite, attending physician, 12 "	125 00
K. A. Lovell, Esq., attorney for Directors "	50 00
Geo. W. Whittaker, services as clerk "	50 00
John Logan, steward, amount of his account,	592 22
	9362 60

NOTE.—After deducting the following amounts, the legitimate expenditure for the use and support of the institution proper, during the current year, was $8559.57. The following are the deductions:

For 127 locust posts,	$ 52 55
30 acres of land in full	247 02
24 " wood land	289 40
1503 bushels of Lime burned	61 12
Exchange of horses	65 00
One cow	20 00
Laying pipes to spring	100 00
Post fence	123 00
Repairs of house	20 00
Penna. Lunatic Asylum	133 50
Insurance	32 64
	$1243 23

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers, accounts &c., of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and find the same to be correct, as above stated; and we do further find that on examining the Treasurer's account, he has paid on Poor House orders, since last settlement, the sum of $9747.75.

Witness our hands at Huntingdon, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1873.

HENRY NEFF,
S. P. SMITH,
BARTON GREEN,
Auditors.

County Finances.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Huntingdon County, from the 1st day of January, 1872, to the 6th day of January 1873.

RECEIVED

From S. J. Cloyd, Esq., late Treasurer:

Balance in his hands at last settlement and including Bank tax	$ 3057 13

County tax from the several Collectors as follows:

Hopewell	1868	Solomon Lynn	$109 49
Walker	"	John Lee	279 05
Alexandria	1869	William Christy	31 81
Carbon	"	Sheriff Neely	155 05
Henderson	"	John Nightwine	125 35
Jackson	"	Joseph Colobine	155 52
Juniata	"	Wm. Geisinger	5 12
Shirley	"	Benjamin Davis	120 31
Brady	1870	Aquilla Long	88 22
Barree	"	Jonas Brooks	117 77
Broad Top	"	Samuel G. Miller	7 00
Coalmont	"	Thomas Estep	1 77
Huntingdon	"	Alexander Carman	53 21
Shirley	"	Jonathan Doyle	111 78
Tell	"	Samuel Waters	10 50
West	"	John Henderson	882 44
Alexandria	1871	T. D. Walker	187 36
Barree	"	Shadrack Chaney	617 95
Brady	"	Barlets Ely	295 00
Broad Top	"	W. T. Pearson	97 73
Carbon	"	John Canty	275 79
Case	"	Jesse Shore	241 80
Cassville	"	Isaac Ashton	29 00
Clay	"	Charles Corbin	178 28
Coalmont	"	G. Reisterer	71 00
Dublin	"	James Appleby	286 46
Franklin	"	Hays Hamilton	1146 17
Henderson	"	John Warfel	1 52
Hopewell	"	W. Russell	73 82
Huntingdon	"	Graffus Miller	396 46
Jackson	"	John N. Oaks	656 63
Juniata	"	Adin Dean	102 00
Lincoln	"	Eli P. Brumbaugh	210 00
Morris	"	Tobias Foreman	188 50
Mapleton	"	M. L. Rex	60 00
Orbisonia	"	William Harper	75 00
Oneida	"	Joseph M'Cracken	67 67
Penn	"	Christian Fouse	387
Porter	"	R. A. Laird	1625 61
Shirley	"	Samuel Isenberg	375 00
Shirleysburg	"	G. Harvey	166 93
Springfield	"	Elihu Brown	218 60
Tell	"	Samuel Widney	220 10
Three Springs	"	G. Heeter	54 97
Tod	"	Isaac Curfman	19 50
Union	"	John Smith	241 68
Warriorsm'k	"	Wm. Addleman	1464 57
Walker	"	Daniel Protzman	887 85
West	"	R. M. Hewett	2010 00
Alexandria	1872	A. W. Kenyon, Treasurer	351 93
Barree	"		935 35
Brady	"		968 84
Broad Top	"		147 92
Carbon	"		537 21
Case	"		538 18
Cassville	"		88 06
Clay	"		419 32
Cromwell	"		806 27
Coalmont	"		71 94
Dublin	"		263 11
Franklin	"		2487 32
Henderson	"		362 27
Hopewell	"		218 31
Huntingdon	"		3666 37
Jackson	"		1325 77
Juniata	"		152 90
Lincoln	"		373 56
Morris	"		987 83
Mapleton	"		115 92
Mt. Union	"		374 72
Orbistonia	"		158 95
Oneida	"		353 48
Penn	"		921 16
Porter	"		1622 88
Shirley	"		1088 92
Shirleysburg	"		214 88
Springfield	"		373 98
Tell	"		285 79
ThreeSprings	"		77 98
Tod	"		523 23
Unio	"		329 27
Warriorsm'k	"		1836 87
Walker	"		680 90
West	"		1607 40

Received on delinquent list in the hands of Justices, county tax as follows:

Alexandria	1872	George B. Young	87 67
Barree	"	Thomas Stewart	137 99
Carbon	"	John Canty	230 60
Cass	"	Henry Taylor	67 96
Clay	"	Eli Shore	73 42
Cromwell	"	John B. Shenefelt	35 09
Franklin	"	John M. Leach	70 00
Henderson	"	Jesse Henry	87 50
Hopewell	"	George W. Putt	55 77
Hunt. W. W.	"	Peter Swoope	275 00
Hunt. E. W.	"	John Murray	325 15
Jackson	"	J. L. M'Ilwain	180 00
Juni

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 5, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Moonlight nights.

Our robbers are busy.

Advertise in the JOURNAL.

County finances this week.

People begin to talk local option.

Building will be brisk next summer.

The town clock is in motion once more.

The indications look to a general thaw.

We want a load of dry yellow pine wood.

Daniel Africa is the watchman at the Car Works.

The accommodation train has been taken off of Broad Top.

Wednesday night of last week was the coldest of the season.

The "Ex-Sheriff's" communication, on the outside of this week's *Globe*, is characteristic.

An interesting young couple went sleighing the other night and "let the cat out of the bag."

The establishment of J. T. Shseder & Bro., of Bloody Run, was robbed one night last week.

When the juniors say they are "going sledding" they mean sliding down by the old church.

Broad Top has moved into the new depot. Now for Brussels carpets, silverware, etc. Splendid!

Policemen make the boys take to their "runners" when they catch them coasting on the streets.

The Hollidaysburg *Standard* comes to us dressed in a bran new suit, looking as handsome as a picture.

Last Wednesday night was terribly cold, and the railroad men kept up an alarm all night. Poor fellows!

The Johnstown *Weekly Voice* has made its appearance. It is a very neat and trim sheet, full of reading matter.

Some evenings last week the gas was so bad that coal oil lamps had to be brought into requisition. What is wrong?

It snows "just as easy"—without half trying. It has got in motion now and there is no telling when it will stop.

Thank you; we have paid the postage on the JOURNAL sent to Messrs. Lane and Petriken, as a courtesy, during the Session.

Our Paul had his ears severely frost bitten, while on an excursion to the rural districts, on Wednesday night of last week.

The "blarsted" woodchuck saw his shadow on Sunday last. Now the trouble commences. Just think of it! Six long weeks!

Mr. Kearnan, late supervisor of this division of the Pennsylvania railroad, died, very suddenly, in this place, on last Saturday evening.

The Adams Express Company move their office into Fishers' Building, in the room now occupied by H. Greenburg, on the first of April next.

Mr. Petriken has introduced into the Senate a supplement to an act incorporating the Huntingdon Academy, approved the 19thday of March, 1816.

The young men who were torturing that poor canine, by choking it almost to death, on Monday last, could have been more humanely employed. Shame!

Gen. Lane has drafted a bill, and presented it in the House, entitled "an act changing the place of holding elections in Shirley township, Huntingdon county."

Our big-hearted friend, Flood, of the Fifth street tobacco store, has again placed us under obligations for some of his fine segars. He has some prime ones for sale.

The recent ice flood in Aughwick Creek carried away the derick, rope, trestling, and part of the pier from the bride being built by the East Broad Top Railroad Company.

Notwithstanding the fact that leap year is over, we hear of a widow in this place, who is "fair, fat and forty," trying to inveigle quite a young man into a matrimonial alliance.

L. C. Haskett, Esq., and Mr. Parker, of Greenwood Furnaces, visited us last week, and report all things even in that locality. Only one of the furnaces is in blast at present.

Some business men are so intensely partizan that they cannot advertise in an opposition paper. Of course they do not want persons of opposite politics to buy from them.

Gen. Lane has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, entitled "an act to fix the mileage and change the time for meeting of the Directors of the Poor" of this county.

Wm. March & Bro. have purchased the business stand which they now occupy from the Bricker estate. We are pleased to learn by this that those good gentlemen intend to remain with us.

Our friend W. H. Kennedy, Esq., of Philadelphia dropped in upon us the other day and subscribed for two copies of the JOURNAL. Very sensible! Go and do likewise and make somebody happy.

The protracted meeting, which has been in progress in the M. E. Church, of this place, for several weeks past, closed on Friday night last. Quite a large number of persons have professed religion.

Miss Susan White laid her muff, the other evening, on her door step, and stepped aside to arrange a window and when she returned a passer-by had cabbaged it. Somebody wants quarters in Allegheny.

Dauchy & Co., send us a column and a half of advertisements simply to let us know what they are doing. Very thankful, indeed! We confess it looks like business, but we suspect there is not much pay in them.

The next time that Jerry Carl wants to play the hog we hope he will select other territory than our coal yard. The next time he is caught there he will leave it with the toe of a boot in the region of his coat tails.

V. S. Barker, of Ebensburg, son of Hon. A. A. Barker, has burried his wife and four children, who died of putrid sore throat, within two weeks. He is at his fathers residence now, suffering with the same disease.

Mr. George Jacobs, of Shirleysburg, came very near losing a pair of fine mules the other night. A horse got loose in the stable and kicked them so badly that they will probably not able to work for months to come.

William H. Fisher, of our police force, has been appointed railroad policeman, under an act of Assembly, by Gov. Hartranft. "Harry" feels good sporting the Broad seal of the Keystone State. He is the man for the pince.

The youngsters are having a splendid time with their surprise parties and sociables. They throw the older misses and beaux into the shade. If it were not for the juniors Huntingdon would be as dull as a meat axe.

William Kauffman, conductor of the wood train on this division of the Pennsylvania railroad, had his feet so badly frozen during the late cold spell, that he will be confined to the house, it is thought, for some time to come.

A little girl, one stinging cold day last week, stood on Mifflin street, from 8:30 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., playing truant. Her feet must have been terribly frozen. What was the cause of this? Parents, see that your children do not act thus.

A young man named Ed. Fisher, of this place, better known as "Rhody," made a narrow escape from serious injury, on Thursday evening, while indulging in the foolhardy practice of jumping on a passing train. He's old enough to have better sense.

W. Scott Alexander, Esq., retires from the Fulton *Republican*, and our friend J. Z. Over, Esq., late of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, steps into his place. We are glad, Zeigler, to have you for a neighbor. Both the parties have our well wishes for their future success.

On Thursday morning last, at five o'clock, in this place, the thermometer indicated 25° below zero, and stood from 7 o'clock to 8:30 at 20° below. At Alexandria it was 30°. The universal testimony is that it was the coldest weather ever experienced in this place.

We learn that a woman in this place, during the late cold snap, froze the point of her nose by pressing it against the window while trying to see how a female passer was dressed. Hope the freezing will make it sore enough to prevent her from poking it into other people's business.

Mr. Henry Neff writes us, from Neff's Mills, under date of January 30, and says: "The mercury in C. Wilder's thermometer, a standard instrament, last night at 9 o'clock stood at 16° below zero, and this morning at 7:30 it was 31° below that point. This is 12° lower than I remember seeing it for twenty years."

Mr. Jackson Lamberson, contractor for the carpenter work of the car shops, now under course of erection, in this place, fell from the roof of one of the buildidgs, a distance of seventeen feet, on Monday last, breaking no bones but severely bruising his head and side. He is doing well under the skillful treatment of Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh.

James Hollingshead, son of Charles Hollingshead, near Cassville, while walking with his brother, on the side walk, in front of the new depot, in this place, on last Saturday evening, slipped on the ice, tripping his brother and both fell, James falling under and their combined weight broke his leg. He was on a visit to some friends.

Persons taking newspapers from the post-office make themselves liable for the subscription price, and can be compelled, by law, to pay for them. The Post Office Department, however, has ruled that papers cannot be sent through the mails, without pre-payment of postage, to any but actual subscribers and exchanges, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says Southampton trots out her contribution to Bedford county's wonders. The gentleman who has the honor of filling the bill is known as Samuel Jay, Esq.—He is 73 years of age, weighs 260 pounds avordupois, is the father of 18 children, (his wife having given birth to twins on Wednesday last) and is *thicker* than he is *long* by six inches. The circumference of his protuberance is six feet and the perpendicular elevation to his crown is five feet six inches.

A NEW PAPER TO BE STARTED!—

FUN AHEAD!—A very bland and insinuating gentleman approached us, the other day, and asked us to publish a little note from a wronged and outraged citizen, for the purpose of setting herself right before the community, at the same time assuring us that it was all right. Unhesitatingly we gave our consent, without any further preliminaries; however, upon reading it we fain would have suppressed it, but having given our editorial word there was no other alternative but publish "right or wrong." Our readers will excuse us. We will be more circumspect in the future. Here it is:

HUNTINGDON COUNTY JAIL, CELL No. 4,
February 4, 1873.

Editor of Journal:—I want you to understand, and I want everybody to understand, that my name is Maria Montgomery. Everybody knows where to find me. I am not afraid. I'll skin somebody! Everybody is prejudiced against me. Courts and juries are a humbug, an infernal humbug! Don't come near me or I'll splatter you all over. I'll kill somebody! I'll start a newspaper and call it MARIA MONTGOMERY'S CLUB. It will be a knotty CLUB. I'll club everybody that comes near me! I'll make the "jackasses" and "skunks" stand around! Make 'em wince, sir! I know you consider yourself too nice and too respectable to fight, but in the *Globe* I'll find an antagonist worthy of my CLUB. I can use as many cuss and fish words as its reverend head. Come on, Mr. *Globe*. I can handle my CLUB better than you handle the rod. I'm mad! I want to skin and eat somebody! Get out of the way! None of your poking fun at me! I'm the right woman for the *Globe*! Let him come on!

MARIA MONTGOMERY.

A GOOD "SKUNK" COUNTY.—

Huntingdon county must be a healthy place for the propagation of that species of odoriferous animal, yclept pole cat or skunk. According to a statement in last week's JOURNAL, *three thousand one hundred and ninety* of these highly perfumed creatures, which, according to the Frenchman's statement, "look like one possum in de face," were captured in that county during the past year, for which the county commissioners paid in premiums, $1,595.00. The JOURNAL calls this "an outrageous imposition upon tax-payers," and calls for an immediate repeal of the law. The JOURNAL also intimates that somebody has been "farming" this scalp business, as one family in Barree township has been paid for 503 pole cat scalps! Skunks have no business in that township. It isn't a healthy locality for their business.

Besides the large number of pole cats, as given above, there were captured during the same time 22 wild cats, at two dollars, 784 foxes, at the same, 35¢ owls, at one dollar, and 832 hawks at the same; making the total amount of premiums for scalps for 1872, $4,390.00! We can account for this immense slaughter of wild animals and things, in our neighboring county only in this way: Since the repeal of the law in this county our wild cats, foxes, owls, hawks and skunks have almost in a body migrated to Huntingdon, ostensibly for no other purpose than to be prematurely snatched bald headed by the industrious scalp hunters of that county. That's it, Mr. Durborrow.—*Bedford Gazette.*

A YOUNG MAN COMMITS SUICIDE.—

Isaac Miller, who committed suicide, near Mapleton, on Saturday the 25th inst., was buried on Sunday following. The facts in the case, as sent us by a friend, are about as follows:

He was about 18 or 19 years of age and quite stout built. He had been rather indisposed for some time and was taking medicine from Dr. I. J. Meals, of Mill Creek. On Saturday his mother gave him a powder to take that the Doctor had left or sent him, after taking it he said that was all the powder he would need and went up stairs to his room and in a very few minutes the report of a pistol was heard. On his sister going up stairs she found him lying across the bed, with his head to the wall, covered with blood, and a large Army Revolver lying under the front side of the bed. The ball had entered the centre of his forehead and lodged in the back part of the head. This occurred about 10 o'clock A. M. and he lived in an entirely insensible condition, till about 3 o'clock, P. M. when he died. No cause has been assigned for the rash act except the presumption of temporary insanity. It is said that on several occasions, a short time before, he spoke of leaving and doing things for the last time, &c.

The Brotherhood of the Union of Mapleton, of which he was a member, were at the funeral in full regalia and buried him with appropriate ceremonies.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

LOCAL NEWS.—

Our correspondent "George" sends us the following from Upper Through Creek, under date of the 31st ult.:

The weather here is extremely cold. The mercury, on the evening of the 29th, at 9 o'clock, was at 20° below 0; at 4 o'clock, A. M., on the 30th, at 32°; at 5 o'clock, 30°; at 6 o'clock, 30°; 7 o'clock, 28°, and at 8 o'clock, 26°. When it rises above 26° it is not worth mentioning. How is this for low? And yet on that day the seemingly industrious class started for the river with lumber.

We would advise our worthy citizen that wears the quadruped looking cap, to be careful of it or he might be under the necessity of having some of its feet amputated.

Other correspondents talk of railroads until their tales become a bore, whilst we poor Trough Creekers are living in blissful ignorance of any contemplation that will bring a railroad through this fertile valley to mar our peace or disturb our rest. The screaming locomotives, that travel through Smith's Valley, Hare's Valley, Raystown Branch, East Brond Top, and all other valleys in the county, do not trouble us; we are near enough. We have a splendid outlet. We can go to Huntingdon two ways, via Hawns' and via Mill Creek, and splendid roads. The one via Mill Creek is under the supervision of Mr. Boring, who should be praised for his energy, as well as his patience and indulgence to his employees, at least to ten or twelve of them last fall. Our valley is fertile, producing (as you said in an issue or two ago) the best quality of potatoes in the county. We claim this for buckwheat too; years ago this was said by way of a slur, but of late years we have outgrown such inuendoes, and at present we are prepared to say that the Trough Creek Valley folks exercise more taste in horses, spring-wagons and modes of conveyance than any other portion of the county of the same area. Our people are intelligent and very hospitable. Our sheriff is a perfect stranger here, never seen only on his way to or from some other locality. Our farmers have been devoting time and money in procuring lime. Land is becoming enriched steadily, and few generations will pass ere we will stand foremost in point of fertility and land easily tilled, and at present we can safely boast of our roads in summer as well as in winter. Our sleighing facilities are magnificent—ten miles of a road almost perfectly level. We have also splendid churches—a new one contemplated near Pine Grove School House—and we cannot say aught against our schools and school houses, only that thirteen lights out of one house seems too much, especially when the mercury is so low, but our directors have a great deal to contend with.

The bounty tax, however, is the one most complained of by the people. It certainly does seem evident that the issuing of bonds was done by the officials with little regard to the interests of the people. There should, at least, have been a record kept of the amount, and to whom issued. The tax-payers have been burdened to the utmost, and at present the end is not known. We are told by the statement published that the amount to be paid yet is about three thousand dollars, whilst rumor says this is only guess work or supposition. Be this as it may, the law should compel officials to keep accounts of official business with accuracy.

Travel has ceased via the county bridge—workmen have it obstructed, and will for a few weeks.

Our correspondent "Clay" sends us the following, under date of January 31st:

Rev. Mason's meeting, at Saltillo, has closed. Some twenty have professed faith in Christ, and a Protestant Methodist Church has been organized by him at that place consisting of twenty-one members.

The East Broad Top Railroad corps of engineers are now engaged in locating a new route from Saltillo to Sideling Hill.

Many of the farmers in this locality are now engaged in getting out ties for the E. B. T. R. R. Sledding is very good and the farmers are improving it. The weather is extremely cold, with the mercury 13° below zero.

We noticed, in the last JOURNAL, that a correspondent from Orbisonia, signing himself "Oliver Cromwell," charges us with making some very wild statements in our reports to you, and rather blames us with intentional misrepresentations. Now, Mr. Editor, in sending you local items we always try to get the most reliable information we can, and in doing so, if we have been wrongly informed, we are always willing to take back or correct any misstatements we have made, and as this correspondent seems to have had his corns so badly pinched with the local referred to, we would gladly take back any statements we have made, were it not for his own acknowledgment. Permit us here to quote a part of his communication: "The fact of the case is he (Mr. Pierce) was at A. Carother's hotel, in this place, on the night before Christmas, and there he met with a Mr. J. W. Scott and others, who wished to go to Shade Gap, a distance of six miles, and he agreed to take them for so much, if they would treat, *and all being made right*, they started for Shade Gap, and it was there Mr. Pierce got drunk." Now we do consider this a very feeble apology. No *misrepresentation* about this. Mr. Pierce agreed to take those men to Shade Gap for a certain amount, "if they would treat," and "*all being made right*," &c. What are we to understand by "all being made right?" Certainly he got the whisky before he left Orbisonia, and perhaps it did not take effect until he reached Shade Gap.

Our "Todd" correspondent sends us the following, under date of 30th ult.:

As you request the local news, &c., we thought to give you a few items from here.—This (Todd) township ranks in wealth among the best in the county. Trough Creek and Plank Cabin Valleys are partly in it. Iron and coal are found here in abundance. From the top of an adjacent mountain you can look over these valleys, dotted with fine farm houses, churches and school houses, and see that the citizens are not behind the age in improvements, religion and education.

We have just been on a visit to the East Broad Top coal fields. Among others is the Rocky Ridge vein, which is now being worked in two places. We visited the one worked by Mr. John Whitney. At the entrance we met a car just emerging from the mine. The gentlemanly conductor, Mr. James Horton, very politely invited us to take a ride, offering us a free pass for a ride in and a walk back.

The engineer is rather a quiet kind of a gentleman; we did not learn that he had any other name but "Dick," but he had very small feet and large ears, and no doubt was a lineal descendant of the chap who once had a conversation with Balaam. Landing safely at the work we found Mr. Whitney hammering away. He is working a breast of about fifty feet in depth—the vein being about six feet thick.—This is said to be the best coal in the county. We were told that there were from twenty to thirty sleds loaded here daily. They come from Franklin, Perry, Fulton, and all the south-east portion of this county. Some of the sleds could only make a trip in three days. Blacksmiths prefer this coal to any other that they can get. There is a great demand for the lumps for stove purposes, they being all taken as fast as mined at an advance of 75 cents per ton. The prices are, for lump, $2 per ton, and for fine $1,25. When we returned to the mouth of the mine a number of sleds were loading.

The line of the East Broad Top Railroad will run within about two miles of this opening. We believe it runs close past one end of this vein.

There seems to be no news here to note but the extreme cold weather and splendid sleighing, which is enjoyed by all who are not afraid of freezing. We will write you again.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.—

A correspondent, at Warriorsmark, writes us as as follows:

"A word in reference to persons furnishing intoxicating liquors. Are not the persons furnishing such liquors as a beverage liable for all damages sustained on account of the use of the liquors furnished? If they are not, urge upon our Legislature to pass such an act at once, requiring dealers and others furnishing the same to be responsible for all damages sustained by the use thereof. I see in your last issue that some poor fellow has lost one foot and part of the other on account of liquor. One poor fellow named Thomas Kerlin, was sent to the poor house, on last Saturday, from this place, who laid out the Saturday night previous and was badly frozen. Dr. Dunwiddie was called in to attend him, who says that there is no doubt he will loose one foot and part of one of his hands. He is good for winter quarters and may be longer at the expense of the citizens of the county. So it goes, whisky fills our poor houses, jails, and penitentiaries, and the honest sober part of the community has to foot the bills. It is high time that every good citizen would speak out against it and on the third Friday of March will be a good time to give that expression; and further let us demand a law making each and every individual responsible for all damages which may arise from the sale, gift or otherwise furnishing spiritous, vinous or malt liquors."

LOCAL OPTION IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY—

Grand Mass Meeting.—All friends of Temperance are requested to meet in Huntingdon, at the Court House, on Thursday evening, the 6th day of February next, at one o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organizing our County for a full vote against license at the March election. Other counties are at active work, and from end to end of the whole State, the best men of the Commonwealth have banded together to meet man's "deadly foe," at the ballot box, and crush out its hateful life. Huntingdon county can and will do her part. To this end let us have a thorough organization. By request of

CITIZENS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY.
29jan2t.

A MAN CRUSHED TO DEATH.—

An employee at the Kemble Furnaces, named Henry Miller, from Morrison's Cove, met with an untimely death, week before last in a singular manner. Owing to the ice upon the railway track, a number of coal dumps ran away from the brakemen near the furnace and were thrown from the track. Miller and others went the the morning following the accident to clear up the wreck; one of the cars was hanging on a balance and in some unaccountable manner it was thrown over and caught Miller, crushing his skull and instantly killing him.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
for the week ending Jan. 28, 1873	7,858
Same date last year	5,162
Increase for week	2,696
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	33,139
Same date last year	23,103
Increase for year 1873	10,036

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one-half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 224, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

READ! READ!—New Advertisement of Lots, Farms and Business places for sale at the Real Estate Agency of J. R. Durborrow & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

HOTEL FOR RENT.—The Brick Hotel property, in Mapleton, is offered for rent from April 1st next. It is the best stand in town. Apply on the premises, or address Martha C. Weston, Mapleton. [jan22.3t

Grand Auction at E. C. Summers & Co.'s, for farmers, on Saturday afternoon.

E. C. SUMMERS will sell, at public sale, his Italian Cottage, on the 22d of February. 29j3t

LITERARY NOTICES.—

The *Aldine* for February is in every respect equal to the sanguine expectations excited by the January number of this remarkable periodical, of which each issue appears to be the climax until its successor appears. The opening illustration is a magnificent full page by J. D. Woodward, of Pancheon Run Falls, which is certainly one of the most delightful pictures which it is possible to conceive. Further on we have three smaller illustrations by the same artist, the whole being illustrative of an article on Virginia scenery, with especial reference to the beauties of the Blue Ridge. Mr. Woodward, as a draughtsman, certainly will rank with Thos. Moran, and we shall always regard the specimens of his exquisite taste in landscape as among the foremost attractions which the shrewdness and tact of the publishers offer the patrons of *The Aldine*. "An Attack in the Rear," by J. G. Brown, a snowballing sketch, is worthy of that eminent artist's reputation, and it is in the exhibition of work from the pencils of the first painters in the country, that *The Aldine* is justifying the highest expectations of its friends. "Buts," by Wm. M. Cary, is a powerful delineation of a catastrophe on the plains, and the correct detail shows that this artist is no novice in the experiences of Western frontier life. The other cuts are all good and of interest scarcely inferior to those we have specially noticed. The literature of the present number leaves nothing to be desired in the way of excellence and variety. It opens with "Ebenezer Elliott," a gossipy paper about that manly old poet, by January Searle; a second paper of the same sort is "Delfine Gay Girardin," a translation from the Spanish of Emil Castelar, by Helen S. Conant. The stories are "Over a Cabin Table," by Hiram Rich, and "The Garden of God," by Charlotte Peters. Besides, there are several miscellaneous papers, as "The Old Dominion," *apropos* to Mr. Woodward's illustrations; "Lingering Superstitions," by Charles Dawson Shanty; "Mosses and Lichens," by W. W. Bailey; "A Castle in the Rhine;" "Snow" and "Poetic Children." Music, Art and Literature receive their due attention, this department of *The Aldine* being very ably filled. The Poems are "Peradventure," by Julia C. R. Dorr; "Tartar Song," by Henry Richards; "Up in the Trees," by John Sydney, and "Bust" by the editor, who evidently believes that some things can be done as well as others. It is written in dialect, which he handles with great skill and power, and will cause a sensation. $5.00 per year with premium Oil Chromos "Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor," 14x20 inches. James Sutton & Co., Publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February comes out as fresh and vigorous as a crisp, seasonable, and in all respects salutary stock of reading matter can make a magazine. Opening its leaves, we find a good sketch and portrait of the regretted Norman McLeod, D. D. also Speculative Non-Philosophy; What do We Live For? The Man of Three Dreams, especially noteable now that his nephew the Ex-emperor is dead; Natural Death; American Shad Culture; Daniel Fox, the centenarian farmer; Classes of Society; Clara Louise Kellogg; Christian Charity, Harvey Prindle Peet, LL.D., the eminent instructor of Deaf-mutes; Is Phrenology Dead? to which we respectfully answer, we think not; Rotation in office; The Horse and Civilization; Early Mexican History, etc. Price as usual, 30 cents, or $3 a year. We notice that the publisher offers a premium of a new Chromo to new subscribers who send 30 cts extra for postage and mounting. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY.—No 66, for February, comes promptly to hand, and is, as usual, overflowing with melody. This magazine is furnished at the low price of $3 per year, and contains more music in a single monthly number than can be bought in sheet-form for double that sum. The number before us contains; "*Our Little Pet*," a beautiful ballad by the famous song-writer, Will S. Hays; also, "*Gone to the Heavenly Garden*," "*Mattie May*," and "*Give my Love to all at Home*;" Two-part songs, "*Fold we our Hands in Prayer*" and "*Far from my Thoughts*." Together with the following Instrumental pieces: "*Clear the Track*," four hands, by Ed Strauss; "*Christmas Gift March*," "*Sweet Thoughts*," and "*Silver Cloud Mazurka*."

As a Trial Trip, the Publisher offers to send, *post-paid*, three back numbers of 1872 for 60 cents, or six back numbers for $1. Send on your orders, and our word for it, you will get ten times your money's worth of choice new music. Address, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., February 4, 1873.

	Wholesale. $	Retail. $
BUTTER		30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	25
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		30
" Rio, good, "		25
EGGS		25
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat	9 50 to 10 00	
WHEAT, white, per bush	1 85 to 1 95	
" red, "	1 80 to 1 90	
RYE		80
CORN		55
OATS		40
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15½ 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	13½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 50
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	70
" best baking	55	60
Potatoes		60
Buckwheat		80

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1873.

There is a fair demand for cotton at full rates. Sales of middling uplands at 21¢, and New Orleans at 22¼@22¢.

Coffee is active, but the want of supplies restricts business. Small sales of Rio at 18@21¢, gold; and some Java at 21@21¢, gold. Cuba sugar is nominal at 8¢@9¢ for fair and good refining. There is very little molasses here. Sales of New Orleans are reported at 72@78¢, thirty days.

There is no life in the flour market, and for the low and medium grades prices are weak. Sales of 600 barrels, including extras, at $6@6; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $8@8.25; Minnesota do. do. at $8.25@9.12; Pennsylvania and western winter wheat do. do. at $8.25@9.50; and fancy brands at $10@11.50. No sales of rye flour or corn.

The wheat market is very dull; small sales of western red at $1.90@1.95; and amber at $2. No sales of rye. Corn meets a fair demand, and 2,400 bush. yellow sold at 59@60¢, and white at 66@67¢. Oats are dull at 49@50¢ for white and 46@47¢ for mixed.

Marriages.

GRIFFIN—HEATON.—On the 24th ult., by the Rev. G. W. Dunlap, Mr. R. S. Griffin to Miss Nannie T. Heaton, both of Cassville, Pa.

DOUGLAS—BREWSTER.—On the 22d ult., by the Rev. S. C. Alexander, Mr. David Douglas to Miss Martha, daughter of Henry Brewster, Esq.

New Advertisements.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR!

Ten years of a public test has proved Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public. It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for disease of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

performing the most remarkable cures. It effectually cures all COUGHS and COLDS. It has cured so many cases of

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS,

that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints. For

PAINS IN THE BREAST, SIDE OR BACK, GRAVEL OR KIDNEY DISEASE,

disease of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint it has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, restores the Appetite, strengthens the System, restores the Weak and Debilitated, causes the Food to Digest, removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

AND IRON

That Pale, Yellow, Sickly Looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those

Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed, Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swelling, Ulcers, Old Sores

or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. In fact it will do you more good, and cure you more speedily than any and all other preparations combined. What is it?

IT IS NATURE'S OWN RESTORER!

A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is

BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN LIMBS OR BONES, CONSTITUTION BROKEN DOWN

by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHITRIALTAINT, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Ask for

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
Dec.17,'72-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

1873. 1873.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

WANTED.—An individual to take a contract to manufacture 1,000,000 of brick. All material found. For further particulars, apply to ROCK HILL IRON & COAL CO.,
22jan3t. Orbisonia, Pa.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after January 26th, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS ACCOM.	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE	LE 7 40	Huntingdon	AR	AR 4 00
	7 45	Long Siding		3 55
	8 00	McConnellstown		3 45
	8 05	Pleasant Grove		3 35
	8 22	Marklesburg		3 22
	8 40	Coffee Run		3 07
	8 45	Rough and Ready		3 00
	9 00	Cove		2 50
	9 05	Fisher's Summit		2 45
	9 15	Saxton		2 35
	9 40	Riddlesburg		2 15
	9 47	Hopewell		2 05
	10 05	Pipers Run		1 50
	10 25	Tatesville		1 30
	10 37	Bloody Run		1 20
	10 40	Mount Dallas		1 15
	11 08	BEDFORD		12 44

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 25	LE	Saxton	2 15	AR
9 40		Coalmont	2 00	
9 45		Crawford	1 55	
AR 9 60	AR	Dudley	1 45	L
		Broad Top City		

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD MAIL	EXPRESS	PASSENGER	MIXED	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 32	5 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	5 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 25	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 04	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 14	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 06	3 51	11 09
6 21	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 02	3 45	11 04
6 30	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 32	10 54
6 43	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 25	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 25	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 15	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 07	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 11	4 45	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.30 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 55 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 25 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Chicago Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6.51 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg 10.20 p m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 45 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—

On and after November 25,

Farm and Household.

The Horse Malady.

The *Science of Health* says: "If any one can understand how a human being, suffering of a bad cold, with cough, nasal discharge, pain in the chest, and soreness of the throat, should be treated, he ought to know how to manage a horse affected with the same symptoms. True, we cannot administer the warm foot-bath, the vapor bath, nor the sweating pack, so conveniently to horses, nor is it necessary, As the horse is accustomed to more simple habits, and can live without artificial heat, more simple rem dialmeasures will answer. But any animal, when sick, can be treated hygienically, and that is all that is necessary.

We can at least follow the good advice which Hippocrates gave more than two thousand years ago: 'If you cannot do any good, you can at least avoid doing harm.' We can refuse to bleed, withhold the drugs, and give nature a chance. The sick horse should have a clean room away from the miasmas of the stable, protected from chilling winds, but with an abundant supply of fresh air.

Once a day the whole surface should be sponged with tepid water, and rubbed thoroughly dry with flannel cloths, and afterwards covered with a warm blanket. He may drink as much pure water, but not very cold, as he will; do not force or coax him to eat until he inclines to. Keep a few good carrots and apples before him constantly. They are better medicine than anything that can be found, in the drug shop."—*American Farmers' Advocate.*

Sound Ideas on Farming.

The following views on farming were thrown out by Mr. Greeley in his speech at Baltimore, and they so entirely cover the ground of successful culture that we give them a place for the benefit of our readers:

1. That the area under cultivation should be within the limits of the capital and labor employed; or, in other words, that on impoverished soils no one should cultivate more land than he can enrich with manure and fertilizers, be it one acre or twenty.

2. That there should be a law compelling every man to prevent his stock from depredating on his neighbor's fields.

3. That green soil is more economical than loose pasturage.

4. That deep tillage is essential to good farming.

5. That the muck heap is the farmer's bank, and that everything should be added to it that will enlarge it, and increase at the same time its fertilizing properties.

6. That no farmer or planter should depend upon one staple alone, but should seek to secure himself against serious loss in bad seasons by diversity of products.

Feeding Stock.

Wheat shorts have been fed to calves to some extent. If the calves have plenty of good, bright, fine, early cut hay, they will need but few shorts. If the hay or other fodder is poor, more shorts should be given; but even then care should be taken, as the shorts may be too loosening. A little corn or other meal mixed with the shorts may be an improvement. A quart of shorts a day may be as much as it may be prudent to feed, and this is probably more than would be needed with good hay. If more is desired, I think it would be better to put a little meal with the shorts.

Shorts have been fed to sheep, but I think grain is generally preferred. Corn, peas, and oats are all fed here; but the most corn is fed; perhaps it is most grown and is the handiest to feed sheep. Still pears are excellent feed, and so is a mixture of peas and oats, or corn and oats.—*Country Gent.*

Late Broods of Chickens.

Many hens, especially cunning old ones, start their nests late in the season, and perhaps about the middle of August come off with broods of chickens. They are too often neglected or as they get large enough for boiling just as cold weather comes on, are ruthlessly slaughtered, from the fear that they will not Winter well. If cared for, and kept growing during the Winter, they will the next Summer prove the most valuable fowls on the farm, since they will commence laying about the time the older ones cease, and furnish plenty of eggs just when they are most wanted, and most appreciated. Every farmer should save one or more late broods of chickens, in order to prolong the laying season in the Summer.

Home-Made Yeast.

Boil two handfuls of hops, which should be tied in a small bag, in six quarts of water; then slice six large potatoes and boil them with the hops; when they are soft skim them out and mash them perfectly fine; add to them one and a half pints of wheat flour, stirred to a smooth batter with cold water; turn off the whole of the boiling hop liquor, first take out the bag and squeezing it dry; then hang it aside to use another time, for it will make two batches of yeast. Stir into this mixture two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one of ginger and one of salt. When milkwarm, add a teacupful of yeast, set in a warm place to rise, and it will be ready to put in a jug by the next night or morning.

Preserving Peach Trees.

It is a general complaint that peach trees, after producing a few crops, not only cease bearing, but perish in a short time; whereas the natural life is fifty or sixty years or more. Dr. Wood communicates the result of some experiments, which, he thinks, furnishes a key to unlocking this mystery, and affording peach growers a remedy for the early loss of their trees. He believes this defective power of growth is owing to a lack of potash in the soil, and he assures us, that if alkali is supplied to the tree so that it shall recall the small roots and be absorbed, the fruit bearing power is restored, and the fruit itself revived.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
5 "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street, Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Loister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

E. BRUCE PETREKIN. | M. B. MASSEY. | M. M. M'NEIL

PETREKIN, MASSEY & M'NEIL, Attorney's-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 300, Hill street. [dec.17–3mos.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
January 4, 1871.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871–1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.

[*Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the above named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.
All orders addressed to
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71–6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov.27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

STAGE LINE
From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 2 o'clock, P. M.
jany.-7'3[o H. McMANIGILL.

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

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PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

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—:o:—

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ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

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PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

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RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED

WOODEN

AGRAFFE.

THE

COMPOUND

REST

PLANK.

THE

FULL

IRON

FRAME.

AND THE

SUSTAINING

IRON

BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction.

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, *which causes irritation.*

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS,

—AND—

WORM SUGAR DROPS

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART.

PROPRIETOR.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,
No. 232 N. SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
nov27-6m.

GOOD FITS!

SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.
All kinds of repairing neatly done.
For past favors accept our sincere thanks.
D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
Huntingdon, Pa.
june26tf

VINEGAR BITTERS——PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—*Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.*

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means; and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructions of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim *Vinegar Bitters* the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. M'DONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco and New York.
☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

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SMUCKER & BROWN,
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO

BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS, LOOKING GLASSES, BRACKETS AND WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

Miscellaneous.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
ASSETTS, $4,505,245 29.

This company is altogether Mutual, and one of the most liberal and successful companies in the country. The surplus is divided annually amongst the policy-holders. Its premiums are as low, and its dividends as large, as those of any first-class company. It issued, in 1870, 12,537 policies, being more than that of any other company in the COUNTRY. Its great popularity and unbounded success are entirely due to the liberality of the Company towards its policy holders. For further information apply to

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PENNSYLVANIA WESTERN OFFICE,
Leister's Building, HUNTINGDON, PA.
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General Agent.
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FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES INSURANCE OFFICE.
LEISTER BUILDING,
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Queen of Liverpool	$10,000,000
Hanover, New York	3,000,000
Commercial	250,000
German, of Erie	200,000

TERMS REASONABLE.
10apr1y KENNEDY & CO.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease. Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford asc cand comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spans, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant

Fever and Ague.

Fever and ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedical agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (added by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ache, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting the waste, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure.

Tot only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent exel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

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DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of a tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish this if you choose.

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A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "False and True." Send one letter-stamp to Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.
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It is really surprising how rapidly

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are becoming popular all over the country. Thousands are daily praising them for their many virtues and say they would not be without them in their families. To you who have never tested them, we would say if you have *Fever and Ague* you cannot do better than use

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For *Liver Complaints, Scrofulous Affections* and Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, use

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Restorative and Blood Purifier.

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July24,1872-1yr.

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Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
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New and good Pianos for	$300	and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for	80	" "
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All Instruments warranted for five years.
Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,
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I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

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In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

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This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.
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The public generally will please call and, examine for themselves, and learn my prices.
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